DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the United States Department of Agriculture for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Responsibility, approval or disapproval, for views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect accurately the news of importance.

Vol.XVIII, No. 21 Section 1 July 25, 1925.

THE PRESIDENT ON TARIFF CHANGE AND REORGANIZATION

A Swampscott, Mass., dispatch to the press to-day states that President Coolidge will not sanction any attempt to revise the tariff act at the next Congress. It was reiterated yesterday that the Executive feels that any meddling with this act will create general uncertainty and react unfavorably on business. Mr. Coolidge also believes that practically the same trade and business conditions now exist between this country and foreign nations as prevailed when the present act was created. Imports are increasing and exports are continuing along satisfactory lines and he feels it will be wise to see how the law works out.

A second dispatch says: "President Coolidge does not agree with Senator Curtis that $200,000,000 can be saved by reorganization of the Government departments. He thinks a considerable saving can be made through avoidance of duplication and abolishment of useless bureaus, but he is convinced $200,000,000 is a very much larger sum than any one could hope to retain in the Treasury, no matter what plan of reorganization was accepted....."

FIRST COTTON BALES AUCTIONED

A New York dispatch to the press to-day states that the first bale of cotton from the Georgia crop of 1925 was sold at auction on the New York Cotton Exchange yesterday at 58 cents a pound. The first bale of cotton from the Florida crop was auctioned at 50 cents a pound. The Georgia bale constituted a record, in that it was the first bale picked so early in the season in that State in 25 years.

COOPERATIVE INSTITUTE CONFERENCE

A Philadelphia dispatch to the press to-day states that a message to the cooperators of the United States from Sir Horace Plunkett of Dublin, Ireland, was read at yesterday morning's session of the American Institute of Cooperation by Secretary Holman. The message said, in part: "There are only two thoughts I wish to impress upon the institute at the outset of what I am convinced is going to be a great career in the advancement of country life in the United States. The work can be divided into three parts: (1) That which relates to the industry of agriculture, in regard to which governmental agencies have the chief responsibility; (2) That which concerns the organization of the farmers' business and must be kept within the sphere of voluntary effort, and, (3) The social life of those who live and work upon farms. All workers should realize that teamwork and the team spirit are necessary to success. The cooperative organization of the farmers' business is by far the most important part. Unless the primary producers are so organized that they, and not other interests, will derive advantage of improved husbandry, they will not avail themselves of the educational facilities so liberally provided in your country."

Frank Evans, secretary and marketing counsel of the American Farm Bureau Federation, Chicago, spoke on the trend of judicial decision in cooperative marketing. "The public policy of this country approves cooperation action in farmers' business enterprises," he said. "Our success depends upon an adherence to high standards of business ethics and trade practice. Any other course would be self-destructive."

Section 2

Condemned Lard Utilized in Europe

A Vienna dispatch to the press of July 24 states that according to the Stunde, large quantities of condemned American lard are being imported into Holland where it undergoes a purifying process and is re-exported to central European countries. Germany and Czechoslovakia have refused to allow imports of this lard, but merchants now are endeavoring to flood the Austrian market with cheap lard. The authorities are taking measures to prevent them from doing so.

Farm Income

An editorial in The Wall St. Journal for July 24 says: "After a survey of the agricultural regions last June and early July The Wall Street Journal stated there would be a large increase in the country's total farm income. The Department of Agriculture now is out with an analysis that shows a larger gross income than in any year since 1921. Coupling this analysis with the prospect of another good year, the farm outlook is eminently reassuring. Gross farm income for the year is estimated at $12,136,000,000 compared with $11,288,000,000 in 1924. This is an increase of 7½ per cent. So far as possible, the department has avoided duplication, such as valuing the corn fed to a hog and then valuing the finished animal. The figure arrived at for gross income is as fair an estimate as is practicable, even excluding seed, feed and waste. This analysis, as the department says, confirms other indications of further improvement in agricultural income....Aside from winter wheat the whole crop outlook this season has been good. In no crop, either cultivated or animal, can it be said there is a prospect of a supply large enough to depress prices. On the other hand, there is the probability that all the farmer produces will be needed, and at profitable prices. The official analysis of a large increase in farm income of last year bids fair to be repeated a year from now, perhaps with a showing of farmers even better off then than now."

Rubber

An editorial in New York Commercial for July 21 says: "The advance within 12 months of the price of rubber from 17 cents to $1.12 a pound, is very disturbing to the rubber manufacturers of this country which consumes annually something like 80 per cent of all the rubber production of the entire world. There is no loss without some gain. The British having discovered that rubber trees can be grown quite as well as apple trees, provided that the climatic conditions are all right, proceeded to establish extensive plantations of rubber trees in British possessions in the vicinity of the equator and now they control the raw rubber markets of the world.....Had not the monopolistic nature of the rubber plantation business been emphasized by the plan of marketing later, it is probable that the United States would indefinitely remain dependent upon overseas countries for such quantities of rubber as it demands annually. But the United States has awakened. That is the rubber manufacturers here have come to life. They realize that they must get their raw materials from sources outside the control of the English and deem the best method to be the growing of rubber trees in the Philippines or Florida. Perhaps rubber can be produced in the hot climate of our arid but irrigable Southwest. Already they have begun to experiment. There is every reason to believe that their experiments will terminate successfully. The spur to doing things is found in necessity. What seems to be a disastrous situation may be made to serve a constructive purpose. The British have not been moved by a desire to help this country when fixing rubber prices--and yet they

may have actually done us a good turn. About three or four years will decide the matter because it takes but a short time to grow a rubber tree in a proper climate."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

July 24: Chicago hog prices closed at $14.50 for the top and $13 to $14.20 for the bulk. Medium and good beef steers $8 to $13.75; butcher cows and heifers $3.75 to $13.25; feeder steers $5.50 to $8.25; light and medium weight weal calves $9.25 to $12; fat lambs $13.50 to $15.65; feeding lambs $13.25 to $14.75; yearlings $10 to $13.50 and fat ewes $4.75 to $8.50.

Prevailing jobbing range of potatoes at $5.75 to $6.50 per barrel on Virginia Irish Cobblers was 50¢ to 75¢ above that of the previous week. At East Shore points this variety advanced 25¢ to $5.75 to $6 f.o.b. Massachusetts Yellow onions held steady at $5 to $5.25 per 100 pound sack in a few eastern cities, touching $5.60 in New York City. Iowa Yellows ranged $4.50 to $5.50 in the Middle West. Tom Watson watermelons from Georgia and South Carolina sold $25 to $75 per car lower than last week. Imperial Valley, cantaloupes weak; California Salmon Tints declined 50¢ to $1.25, closing at $1.25 to $2 per standard 45 in consuming centers. Georgia Elberta peaches ranged $2 to $3 per bushel basket and six-basket carrier in city markets and $1.90 to $2.15 f.o.b.

Closing prices on 92 score butter: New York 44¢; Chicago 43¢; Philadelphia 45¢; Boston 44 1/2¢.

Grain prices quoted July 24: No.1 dark northern Minneapolis $1.57 to $1.77. No.2 red winter Chicago $1.55 1/2 to $1.57; St.Louis $1.60 to $1.62; Kansas City $1.60 to $1.62. No.2 hard winter Chicago $1.50 to $1.55; St. Louis $1.52 1/2 to $1.55; Kansas City $1.54 to $1.60. No.2 mixed corn Chicago $1.05 to $1.07 1/2; Kansas City $1.04. No.2 yellow corn Chicago $1.10; St. Louis $1.10 1/2; Kansas City $1.10 1/2. No.2 yellow corn Chicago $1.09. No.2 white corn Chicago $1.05 1/2 to $1.07 1/2; St. Louis $1.08. No.3 white oats Chicago 42 1/2 to 44 1/2¢; St. Louis 45 1/2¢; No. 2 white oats Kansas City 46¢.

Middling spot cotton in 10 designated spot markets unchanged at 24.15¢ per lb. New York October future contracts down 12 points, closing at 24.79¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.).

Industrials and Railroads

Average closing price	July 24,	July 23,	July 24,1924
20 Industrials	135.58	135.33	99.36
20 R.R. stocks	98.90	99.19	90.10

(Wall St. Jour., July 25.)

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DAILY DIGEST

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Vol.XVIII, No. 22 Section 1 July 27, 1925.

PACKERS TO OPEN BOOKS

An Associated Press dispatch from Chicago July 26 says: "The Government July 25 won its suit begun by the late Henry C. Wallace, as Secretary of Agriculture, when District Judge Cliffe granted a writ of mandamus directing some of the principal packing companies, Swift & Co., Wilson & Co. and Cudahy & Co., to open their books to the Department of Agriculture. The defendants, however, obtained a supersedeas pending an appeal. The late Secretary Wallace maintained that in order to administer the Packers and Stockyards act it was necessary to go through the packers' books. The objecting companies held that the Government was entitled only to supervise its interstate business and that their interstate and intrastate business were so mingled on the books that it would not be possible to separate them for Government inspection."

BRITISH RUBBER FACTORIES PROTEST RESTRICTIONS

An Associated Press dispatch from London to-day says: "Rising prices of rubber have intensified the campaign here against the continuance of legislative restrictions on the export of crude rubber from the Malay archipelago. The Indian Rubber Manufacturers' Association, which a week ago issued a manifesto urging the withdrawal or drastic modification of Sir James Stevenson's restriction plan, which has been approved by the Colonial Office, has started a campaign among members of the House of Commons representing constituencies in which the rubber industry is prominent, with a view to impressing them with the claim that ruin is facing rubber manufacturers owing to the high price of rubber. A new manifesto has been issued on behalf of rubber consumers by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders and automobile organizations asserting that the price of crude rubber has advanced 250 per cent in the past three months and that supplies in 1926 will be obtainable only at still greatly advanced prices."

RUBBER CROP

An Amsterdam dispatch to the press to-day says: "There has been a sharp reaction in the rubber stocks caused by profit-taking, but the general situation as to crude rubber shows no change. The free percentage export of the British colonies for the next quarter has been increased from 65 to 75 per cent. Moreover, 5,000 tons will be exported from Singapore, against payment of the extra port duty of a shilling per pound. The total stock to be exported on this basis from the Federated Malay States is 6,000 tons. This caused a sharp reaction in rubber prices to 4s 4½d."

FARM LOANS IN NEW YORK

A Utica, N.Y., dispatch to the press to-day states that the Rochester Farm Loan Association of Rochester, N.Y., a branch of the Federal Land Bank of Springfield, Mass., last month passed the $1,000,000 mark in total loans on farm property. This is the first Federal farm loan association in New York State to loan more than a million dollars.

Section 2

Agricultural College Enrollment

The effect of agricultural depression on the enrollment of students in agricultural courses at educational institutions is traced by the agricultural bureau of the United States Chamber of Commerce in a survey just completed. The number of students enrolled in agricultural courses in the forty-eight land grant colleges, it is shown, has declined 3 per cent in the last ten years, although the total number of students in the same schools has more than doubled in a decade. "The decrease in agricultural college enrollments in recent years," the bureau points out, "apparently has reflected the economic depression which agriculture has experienced. Similarly, the marked increase in agricultural college enrollments during the ten years preceding our entry into the World War apparently reflected in part the increasing prosperity of agriculture during that period. Post-War declines in agricultural enrollments have been accentuated, according to the deans of agricultural colleges, by the graduation of United States Veterans Bureau trainees and by the development of agricultural extension work and agricultural education in high schools. Agricultural colleges in the Middle Atlantic and East North Central States have suffered the greatest losses in enrollments. Agricultural enrollments in the New England, West North Central and Pacific Coast States have decreased slightly. In the Mountain and Southern States enrollments have increased considerably during the past ten years, but the increases have not kept pace with the increases in the total land grant college enrollments. In proportion to the agricultural resources--farm population, number of farms, value of farm property and value of farm products--of their respective States, the New England agricultural colleges have the greatest number of students. The Southern States have the fewest. However, a larger proportion of the agricultural students in New England agricultural colleges are from the cities than is the case in other sections. Enrollments of short-courses in agricultural colleges have decreased fourteen per cent during the past ten years. Although the agricultural college heads are of the opinion that extension work and high school agricultural courses are taking the place of short courses in some degree, they cite the decrease in short-course enrollments as a further reflection of the agricultural trend."

Cooperative Marketing

An editorial in The Washington Post for July 25 says: "With Secretary of Agriculture Jardine and former Gov. Frank O. Lowden, the 'farmers' friend,' insisting that the farmers organize cooperative associations for the marketing of their products, and the President approving, it would seem that they should get busy. 'Organize,' and 'Cooperative Marketing,' have been the cries among the farmers for years, but no appreciable progress has been made. Gov. Lowden foresees the day, however, when everything produced upon the farm for the market will be marketed by the farmers themselves. If this happy day comes for the farmer, will it bring a reduction in the cost of living for the consumer? That is the all-important question."

Cost of Living

The cost of living in the United States increased 73.5 per cent from 1913 to 1925. The figures, made public last night by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Labor Department, showed that the greatest percentage of increase was in housefurnishing goods, the prices of which this year averaged 114.3 per cent higher than in 1913. The bureau's figures cover a survey of living costs in 32 representative cities and

take in all the important items of living costs. Since 1920, the figures revealed, there has been a decrease in the cost of living in the 32 cities amounting to 19.9 per cent, although a 2.6 per cent increase was shown during the year ending in June.

Cotton Prospects

An editorial in The Wall Street Journal for July 25 says: "History repeats itself and June prospects for the cotton crop prove illusory. The official estimate of the cotton crop, based on conditions up to July 16, is for 13,588,000 bales. This compares with estimate as of June 25 for 14,339,000 bales. This loss of 751,000 bales in three weeks reveals a serious situation. It must not be forgotten that the acreage is so large that nothing short of a calamity could reduce the crop to an approximation of some of the short ones of recent years. Even a duplication of conditions of 1921, when the acre yield averaged only 124.5 pounds, would result in a crop of 12,000,000 bales. But even with this assurance much whistling will be required to keep up the bear's courage, because even a 13,588,000-bale crop would be too small for the market's need....Now compare the official estimate of production with the consumption and exports of the past eleven months. The estimate of production is 100,000 bales less than the quantity actually disappearing from the supply of the United States in those months. With such an outlook the market can only hope that crop conditions may improve. But will they? In the ten years between 1914 and 1923 the total of the final crops was 6.5 per cent less than the total estimates of July 25 of each of those years, which is the nearest comparable date. That average applied to the present estimate would mean a further deduction of 883,000 bales. It must be pointed out that an average of a series of years can not be applied to any one year; it is useful only to show a probability. The weather is the controlling factor. Cotton has been making rapidly over much of the belt and some States have fine prospects, at least for the present. On the other hand, Texas and Oklahoma with 23,000,000 acres have half the planted area. When they lose one pound to the acre the other States must gain an average on one pound merely to offset the loss. In three weeks Oklahoma has lost 26 pounds to the acre and is still losing. Texas with its yield reduced to 101 pounds is almost a forlorn hope, for much of the cotton is drying up. Ample rains might still hold the present situation. The situation now is a bet on the weather, with heavy odds against the crop."

Modern Inventions on the Farm

American farmers are no longer isolated and apart from the rest of the world, Benson Y. Landis, of the research department of the Federal Council of Churches, said July 24 at the American Institute of Cooperation. Four things have put farmers "in the swim," he explained. The greatest factor has been the radio. Telephones, good roads and automobiles have all played their parts. "Not only because they get market reports and news over the radio, but because it broadens them with fine music and educational talks, it has helped," he said. (Press, July 25.)

Retail Profits

An editorial in The Oregon Farmer for July 9 says: "Figures are given showing that a retail city grocer sold on the average three crates of cantaloupes daily, making a gross total profit of $10. He was induced to try the experiment of selling the cantaloupes at a profit of $1 per crate with a result that he sold 50 crates daily with no additional overhead. The retailer found that it was just as easy to make $50 a day by giving two-thirds of his former profit to the consumers. This was done without any deduction in the price to the producer. These facts were

brought out at a discussion in Roseburg following an address by Ed S. Briggs, general manager of the American Fruit and Vegetable Shippers' association. It was declared that an opportunity is open through organized efforts to demonstrate to retailers of America that they can get larger total net profits from fruit and vegetables by handling them upon smaller margins, thereby enlarging the volume of sales. There are many sides to the problem of marketing of farm products. The retailer's profit is one of these. Handling charges may be reduced by increased volume of trade. Where this can be done, the producer, the wholesaler and the retailer--each one of them--can make more money out of the tfansaction."

Rubber Price Protest

A London correspondent of the New York Times of July 25 says: "The British Government is understood to be giving close attention to the American protest against the price of British rubber, delivered on Tuesday by Ambassador Houghton to Foreign Minister Chamberlain. No decision has been reached because of the feeling that the Foreign Office must refer the issue to other departments of the Government before going further. Opinions are very much divided here....."

Sugar Crop in Porto Rico

A San Juan dispatch to the press of July 25 says: "With but four of the smaller centrals grinding, indications point to a sugar crop of more than 632,000 tons, the greatest in Porto Rico's history. Guanica, the island's largest mill, closed this week after producing more than 100,000 tons."

Trade with Africa

Trade of the United States with Africa has increased 240% since the opening of the World War, while trade with other parts of the world has little more than doubled in the same period. Our commerce with Africa in the fiscal year just ended, says the Trade Record of The National City Bank of New York, aggregated 160 million dollars against 47 millions in the fiscal year 1914, all of which preceded the opening of the World War. This big growth in our trade with Africa, adds the Trade Record, is especially interesting in view of the fact that a very large part of that continent is controlled by the great manufacturing countries of Europe, which require her raw materials for use in their industries and are desiring markets for their manufactures, of which Africa is not a large producer. Of the 11½ million square miles of Africa about 4½ millions are now controlled by Great Britain, 4½ millions by France, about 1 million by Belgium, and about 1½ million by Italy and Portugal, these figures as to relative control of area being necessarily approximations....Much of this increase in the commercial activity of Africa is the result of a better acquaintance of man with the interior of the continent and its producing and consuming possibilities. The twenty-three thousand miles of railway, which have been extended into the continent from various points on the ocean frontage have not only given a better view of the producing and consuming powers but are beginning to permit the transportation of merchandise from the interior to the water's edge and also the movement of manufactures and other articles of this character to the sections in which they are in demand.

Section 3

Department of Agriculture

".....In February Senator Ashurst was denouncing the Forest Service on the floor of the Senate because a grazing charge was made in Arizona. Many of his constituents are cattlemen, cowboys and sheep herders. The Senator did not assert that the grazing charge was excessive when compared with the rates asked on private lands--as a matter of fact, it is less. But the Arizona livestock men opposed any charge at all. It was in support of a joint resolution (introduced by his colleague, Senator Cameron) suspending the grazing fee for the year 1925 that Mr. Ashurst made his speech assailing the forestry bureau. It was true that the cattlemen had been injured by a long drought. If the grazing fee were suspended, it would be a benefit to them. But the Senator disdained to ask it as a privilege. He argued that his constituents had a grievance because any charge was made by the Forest Service when cattle and sheep were turned into the national reservation. He now makes a more severe attack. The cattle and sheep industries 'are about to be exterminated ....by the reckless, ignorant and relentless policies of the forestry bureau.' It is 'an engine of oppression and the Senate will mend or end this bureau.' Moreover, it is an economic wrong: 'Steak on the plate is now almost beyond the slender purse of the common citizen, while steak on the hoof brings no profit to the cowman. Mutton has tripled in price, while sheep have dwindled in price. Woolen clothes are at the peak of prices, but the flockmaster must take an inadequate price for his fleece.' Who or what is to blame, if not the sinister forestry bureau? Mr. Ashurst does not link the high prices he denounces with the prices of other commodities used and consumed by the people. He rails at the Forest Service for its 'abysmal lack of familiarity with our national forests.' It 'has practiced injustices and tyrannies upon the helpless citizen to an unbelievable extent.' It won't even employ Arizonans as officials. It is guilty of 'red tape, prolixity, delay, huge expense accounts, ukases and a prurient itch for favorable mention.' According to Professor John Ise of the University of Kansas, who has made a study of the United States foresty policy, this oppressor permits 15,000,000 animals to graze in the national forests each year. The Pinchot policy of 'more effective protection and administration of the reserves, even if it resulted in a deficit,' is still followed. Hundreds of thousands of acres have been eliminated for the reason that the land was said to be suited for agricultural use. Mistakes have been made, but they are insignificant compared with the benefits derived from the conservation policy. As Theodore Roosevelt said, it is 'emphatically in the interests of the people as a whole.'" (N.Y. Times, July 24.)

Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products For the week ended July 24: Chicago hog prices ranged from 10¢ lower to 10¢ higher than a week ago, closing at $14.50 for the top and $13 to $14.20 for the bulk. Medium and good beef steers steady to 50¢ higher at $8 to $13.75; butcher cows and heifers 50¢ lower to 75¢ higher at $3.75 to $13.25; feeder steers steady to 25¢ lower at $5.50 to $8.25 and light and medium weight veal calves 50 to 75¢ lower at $9.25 to $12. Fat lambs 40 to 50¢ higher at $13.50 to $15.65; feeding lambs steady to 25¢ higher at $13.25 to $14.75; yearlings steady at $10 to $13.50 and fat ewes 25 to 50¢ lower at $4.75 to $8.50.

Potato prices were generally steady to firm. Prevailing jobbing range of $5.75 to $6.50 per barrel on Virginia Irish Cobblers was 50¢ to 75¢ above that of the previous week. At East Shore points this variety advanced 25¢ to $5.75 to $6 f.o.b. Massachusetts Yellow onions held steady at $5 to $5.25 per 100 pound sack in a few eastern cities, touching $5.60 in New York City. Cantaloupes weak. Imperial Valley, California Salmon Tints declined 50¢ to $1.25, closing at $1.25 to $2 per standard 45 in consuming centers. Changes in peach prices were slight. Georgia Elbertas ranged $2 to $3 per bushel basket and six-basket carrier in city markets and $1.90 to $2.15 f.o.b.

Butter markets opened firm and active for the week ending July 24. Considerable buying for storage was noted. Prices advanced 1/2 to 1¢ during the week and the markets were still firm at the close. Closing prices on 92 score butter: New York 44¢; Chicago 43¢; Philadelphia 45¢; Boston 44 1/2¢.

Cheese markets maintained a firm position with Wisconsin Board prices holding unchanged. Trade was fair and an increase in buying for storage was noted. Wholesale prices on Wisconsin primary markets July 23: Twins 21 1/2¢; Single Daisies 22¢; Double Daisies 21 3/4¢; Longhorns 22 1/4¢.

Grain market easier. Wheat futures about 6 to 9¢ lower than week ago on more favorable weather in spring wheat areas. Cash wheat down with futures but offerings of new crop being readily absorbed. Corn futures about 2 1/2 cents lower than week ago but reports drought attracting attention. Oats prices working to new crop basis.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated spot markets advanced 83 points during the week, closing at 25.15¢ per lb. New York October future contracts advanced 91 points, closing at 24.79¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

Industrials and Railroads

Average closing price	July 25,	July 24,	July 25, 1924
20 Industrials	135.63	135.58	99.60
20 R.R. stocks	99.03	98.90	90.40

(Wall St. Jour., July 27.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol.XVIII, No. 23 Section 1 July 28, 1925.

THE PRESIDENT HAS FARM REPORTS

An Associated Press dispatch from Swampscott, Mass., to-day says: "A favorable report on agricultural conditions generally was given to President Coolidge July 27 by Representative Purnell, of Indiana, ranking member of the agricultural committee. Mr. Purnell joined with Senator Curtis, the Republican leader, in asserting that the principal legislation which now seems necessary for the farmers was along the line of cooperative marketing. A bill which would give Government assistance in this, he believes, would place agriculture on a substantial basis. Farmers generally are working out their own problems, the Indiana Representative said, pointing out that considerable benefit already had been derived from the extension of the agriculture experiment stations, made possible by an act passed by the last session and sponsored by himself."

RUBBER OUTPUT AND PRICE

A London dispatch to the press to-day says: "The British Government is now officially acquainted with the attitude of the United States toward restricted exportations of British rubber under the Stevenson plan. Ambassador Houghton has conferred with Foreign Secretary Chamberlain on the subject. While the American viewpoint admits that the question of rubber exports is just as much a domestic one as the American tariff, it was pointed out, that on previous occasions the British Government had pointed out through diplomatic channels to the State Department at Washington the attitude of British manufacturers toward certain of the American tariff schedules, notably the wool tariff. Mr. Houghton, in his talk with Mr.Chamberlain, is understood to have stated that naturally it was not expected in the United States that British rubber growers should operate at a loss. But, it was said to have been set forth, there ought to be a point at which rubber could be sent abroad in sufficient quantities to ease the position of American consumers without depressing the price of raw material below the margin of a fair profit. The American envoy is also understood to have pointed out that a satisfactory settlement of the question was, perhaps, a matter of high policy worthy the consideration of the British Government and necessary in the interest of the British growers themselves. Otherwise, it was held, American consumers might be forced to take such action as seeking their own plantations and forming a buying ring which in the end might react against the British growers."

A second London dispatch says: "Colonial Secretary Amery declared in the House of Commons July 27 that it was the Government's view that only after careful inquiry would it be decided whether it was advisable to modify the rates for the release of rubber under the Stevenson restriction scheme....."

REINDEER ON HUDSON BAY

A Winnipeg dispatch to the press to-day states that reestablishment of its reindeer industry in Baffin Land is being undertaken by the Hudson Bay Company, which has engaged the services of W.T.Lopp, until recently of the Alaskan division of the United States Bureau of Education, to spend a year in the North putting this industry on a firm basis.

Section 2

Canadian Bird Sanctuaries

Recently, in harmony with a plan proposed by the game refuge-public shooting ground legislation pending in the American Congress, numerous and extensive lands in the various Provinces of Canada have been set aside by the Dominion Government as wild waterfowl sanctuaries and public shooting grounds. This has been done on a large scale, says a bulletin of the American Game Protective Association. By Orders in Council promulgated on March 9, 1925, fifty-three lakes with adjacent public lands were set aside permanently as public shooting grounds in the Provinces of Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. At the same time nineteen such lakes in the same Provinces were withdrawn from public use and dedicated as game sanctuaries. In addition to these nineteen lakes, seven areas including numerous islands of the Gulf of St. Lawrence were made sanctuaries for the benefit of the eider-duck and other birds nesting and living thereon. The Government in its orders recites that the Great Plains region of Canada contains the most valuable breeding grounds in North America for the wild waterfowl of the continent and that it is important that measures should be taken to set apart permanently certain areas for the propagation of bird life, a resource of economic value for providing sport and food.

Cost Plus Profit

An editorial in The Idaho Farmer for July 16 says: "The National Farmers' Union called a meeting of agricultural interests of the Middle West in Des Moines, Iowa, a few weeks ago. That meeting adopted a motto something like this: 'Cost of production plus a reasonable profit for the farmer.' Has anybody any objections to that program? If so, why? Is there any legitimate industry in the world that is not entitled to a reasonable profit over the cost of production? And is not agriculture a legitimate industry--the cap sheaf of the industrial shock? Farmers have not been receiving that profit as a general thing during the last few years. All too frequently they have not been receiving cost of production for their goods. Economists give us a host of reasons why they have not and we receive scores of explanations of how the unhappy condition may be remedied. Some of the reasons are good; some of the remedies possess at least partial soundness. But some of the reasons are bunk and some of the remedies are unadulterated quackery.....Where is there any other important industry that produces its output and throws it onto the market without a price tag on it? Where is there another that says, 'Here's my product; what will you give me for it?'....It is not impossible to make units out of the several distinct divisions of agriculture, and, in fact, great strides have been taken in this desirable direction. The poultrymen may be unified and already are working with promise in that direction. The dairymen may become a unit and are doing so; the wheat producers, the apple men, the sheepmen, the hog and the cattle men are making progress in that direction. What does that mean? Just one thing. Organization. Practical, well-directed, fair-minded organization. Farmers couldn't if they would and they wouldn't if they could unify themselves into an unjust monopoly. There are too many of them and they are too individualistic in their natures. But they can and sooner or later they will unify themselves into practical organizations that will be able to say to the world, 'Here is our wheat, here is our milk, here is our beef and pork, here are our eggs and the prices are this and this and this and this.' And when they do it and do it judiciously and fairly, and honestly and unselfishly they will get this thing we all know they ought to have, 'cost of production plus a reasonable profit.'"

Cotton Prospects

An editorial in The Washington Post for July 26 says: "Government statisticians have estimated the cotton crop for this year will be less by half a million bales than was the estimate last month. The decline in the prospective crop in one month came as a big surprise to the bears who have been trying to drive down the price of the staple. It also was considerable of a surprise to the bulls who, when the last estimate was published, were astonished to hear that the Government experts expected a crop in excess of a million bales more than had been figured. The only explanation of the wide variance of the Government figures is the uncertainty at this particular season of the year just how the cotton crop will prosper. It is the making season, and weather conditions have everything to do with the success or failure of the crop. Notwithstanding the advice of the Federal Government that the farmers go in for a greater diversification of their crops, and the experiences of cotton growers in all the Southern States, the plantings this year aggregated more than ever before....If the estimate of the Government statisticians is borne out, cotton growers will not have any complaint about the price of the staple. It is still fresh in memory how the southern planters a few years ago offered to sell their cotton for $50 a bale, and it went begging at that."

Dairy Consumption

An editorial in The Dairy World for July says: "In every important branch of dairy activity, with one exception, milk and dairy product consumption was increased for the year 1924. There was a slight decrease in ice cream consumption, blamable to the weather conditions. This summer's hot weather indicates that ice cream will be found in the front ranks of increased consumption for the year of 1925. Milk, butter, cheese, powdered and condensed and evaporated all show excellent gains for 1924. The figures for last year indicate the important problem of the industry is more consumption. We have not anywhere near reached the goal set by the Government several years ago. At that time the statement was made that the American people should spend 40% of their food money for dairy products, 'for their health's sake.' This gave us a mark to aim at and we must continue to fight for it.....National advertising of dairy products, and better and more local advertising is needed. House to house sales work, club work, school work, direct mail and printed matter--all are forms of the sales work that is needed to put it over."

Farm Credit in the South

An editorial in The Progressive Farmer for July 18 says: "Farmers, in the South at least, do not need more credit. They need a better and more wisely placed credit. It will always be true that some will get credit to which they are not entitled, while others worthy of credit will not get it, but these faults have run wild in southern farming. A Negro without either chattels or character entitling him to credit has been able to get credit for his entire living for six months, on his mere promise to make a crop. Such a man, who gets credit on that basis, either pays too high a rate of interest or he does not pay at all. In fact, those who have made good crops and met their obligations truly and fairly have had to pay for the losses on those whose promises are worthless. The South needs a better farm credit system, which will mean less credit, more cash buying, lower rates of interest, and fewer losses. For fifty years the farmers of the South have been waiting for the bankers, country merchants, and money lenders to develop an efficient and fair farm credit system, and waited in vain. It appears to us that the thing has not been done because it is impossible for any class except the farmers themselves

to develop and maintain a farm credit system. Perhaps it can be done, but we have never heard of even a fairly satisfactory short-term farm credit system being developed and operated except by farmers for farmers."

Farm Incomes An editorial on the department's report on farm income in The Journal of Commerce for July 23 says:"....Careful students of such matters knowing full well the difficulty if not impossibility of arriving at accurate figures of this sort, will accept such statistics with very substantial reservations, and certainly will not fall into the error of comparing the economic status of the average farmer with that of the wage earner in industrial centers, whose earnings for the year amounted only to $549, $649 or even $876. There is evidence aplenty without such more or less hypothetical figures as these that the farmer is on the average much better off than he was a year or two ago, and such elaborate compilations as these are not likely to lead the thoughtful elements in the population to the conclusion that the rank and file of the agricultural producers are not a good deal more comfortably situated than the average laborer in the unskilled and low paid wage groups. For one thing, the very substantial progress that has been made, for example, in Georgia and in such wheat growing States as the Dakotas in paying off their indebtedness to the banks is every whit as good evidence of improved economic status in rural sections as are such figures as those now put forth by the Department of Agriculture. The truly remarkable ability of the agricultural population to absorb such articles of the semi-luxury type as the automobile and the large, not to say unprecedented, sales of mail order houses in rural districts, attest quite convincingly the not altogether unenviable position of the farmer . This is a situation calculated to bring encouragement not only to the agricultural producer himself but to the community as a whole. To a greater extent than is currently understood the relative degree of prosperity that has been our portion during the past year has been based upon the newly found purchasing power of the farmer, and it may be taken for granted that the trend in our business affairs during the next twelve months will in unusual degree depend upon the ability of the farmer to continue to absorb goods in substantial quantities."

Grain Prices An editorial in The National Grain Journal for July says: "While the Department of Agriculture, grain exchanges and farm leaders are seeking a means of stabilizing grain prices, we are of the impression they are all looking at the wrong end. We believe values should be stabilized at the point of origin, or, in other words, with the country grain shipper. Instead of allowing someone to set a price on his commodity, the country grain dealer should pretty well determine its value. In that way he can pay his farmer friends more and eliminate a serious hazard in the conduct of his business. Price-fixing would not be in order, but a fair price realization would more than likely cut out violent price fluctuations."

Maryland Agriculture An editorial in The Washington Post for July 27 says: "The marked improvement in the agricultural output of Maryland is to be regarded with much gratification, both for what it means to that State and also for the lesson it conveys to more than a few other States east of the Alleghenies, in which there is need of a revival in the farming and gardening industry. Of the Atlantic States north of the Potomac, New York alone is still regarded as of great agricultural importance. All the rest are commonly

looked upon as given over to manufactures and commerce and teeming population. It is a tragedy of social economics that it should be so, and that, in fact, agriculture should have been permitted so greatly to decline in those States. The reasons put forward for it of course are known. Above all is the alleged impossibility of competing with the farms of the West and South; and it is impossible thus to compete because of high taxes and the cost of labor. All this is known. Beyond doubt it is discouraging for a farmer to have his farm land assessed at $200 to $300 an acre, and to be taxed 4 or 5 per cent on that assessment, and to be compelled to pay $5 a day for men to plow his land and harvest his crops. And yet there is another side of the matter. Farms, gardens and orchards in these Eastern States have a great advantage over their Western rivals in their proximity to market, their independence of the railroads for transportation, and the fresher and better quality of their products when offered to the consumer.....In some way it ought to be possible for all arable land in these Eastern States, until it is actually needed and used for industrial or residential purposes, to be cultivated at a profit."

Norris Would End Trade Commission

Senator Norris of Nebraska issued an announcement July 26 to the effect that he favored the abolishment of the Federal Trade Commission, on the ground that it had outlived its usefulness. (Press, July 27.)

Rubber in Brazil

High prices for rubber, besides bringing a flood of profits to English and Dutch plantation owners in Malaysia, are turning a high tide of prosperity upon Northern Brazil, reports to the Commerce Department show. In Para and the Amazon Basin, where wild rubber was once wrung from the forests or prepared for export, but where the entire trade has since fallen off from plantation competition, there is now life and activity unthought of for many years. Forest estates that have been given up in past years are being reopened, the reports say, and forces of rubber hunters are being hastily assembled, now that rubber has gone above $1 per pound. Shipments of rubber are increasing rapidly, but stocks at the ports are almost non-existent, having been shipped out in the first flush of demand.

Wheat Marketing

An editorial in The Northwestern Miller for July 22 says: "Under 'Letters to the Editor' in this issue appears a communication from Mr. Robert L. Mackin, of the South Dakota Wheat Grower, emphasizing the success of the South Dakota Wheat Growers' Association in handling its members' pool last crop year. The showing made, as outlined in Mr. Mackin's letter....is certainly a satisfactory one, particularly when compared with the unhappy outcome of many other pools. Unfortunately, the success of any pooling association, or even the occasional success of every pooling association, can not be accepted as evidence of the soundness of the plan. In the present case, it is apparent that the association was capably and honestly conducted and that it had the good fortune to market its wheat at such times as to obtain the maximum advantage of the upward price curve which continued from December to March. While the record does not show it, the net return from all the wheat sold suggests that the pool management had the great good fortune not to carry over any considerable part of its stock beyond the peak price. Farmers' pools depend almost wholly upon the judgment or good luck of their management in guessing the market. In years when the higher values occur early in the crop year, all pools must almost certainly show a loss; in years when the tendency of prices is upward through the autumn and winter months, they are

equally likely to return a better price to the farmer than he would have received through individual sale of his crop. The actual concentration of holdings and sales has absolutely no effect on the market price; and, in its essentials, wheat pools are merely delegation by the grower of his privilege of guessing when is the best time to sell. Nevertheless, the wheat pool which boasts good business management is entitled to respect, and when this management reflects profit to its members, to congratulation. Too many of the attempts at pooling have been conducted at so great an expense that no amount of good luck in choosing the time to sell could possibly reflect itself in the price realized by the members."

Section 3

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

July 27: Virginia Irish Cobbler potatoes advanced 25¢ to 75¢ at $6 to $6.50 per barrel in most eastern markets, $5.50 to $5.75 in New York. Georgia, North and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, 24-30 pound average, declined $150 per carload in New York City to a range of $200 to $375. Georgia and North Carolina Elberta peaches steady to firm, closing at $2.25 to $2.75 per bushel basket and six-basket carrier in consuming centers. Salmon Tint cantaloupes from the Turlock section of California appeared in leading markets at $2.50 to $3 per standard 45. Imperial Valley stock declined at $1.50 to $2.25. North Carolina Green Meats mostly $1 to $1.25 in eastern cities.

Chicago hog prices closed at $14.30 for the top and $12.90 to $14 for the bulk. Medium and good beef steers $8 to $13.75; butcher cows and heifers $3.65 to $13.25; feeder steers $5.50 to $8.25; light and medium weight veal calves $9.25 to $12; fat lambs $13.50 to $15.65; feeding lambs $10 to $13.50; yearlings $10 to $13.50 and fat ewes $4.75 to $8.50.

Closing prices on 92 score butter: New York 44 1/2¢; Chicago 43 1/2¢; Philadelphia 45 1/2¢; Boston 45¢.

Grain prices quoted July 27: No.1 dark northern Minneapolis $1.55 to $1.75. No.2 red winter Chicago $1.55; St. Louis $1.57 to $1.59; No.2 hard winter Chicago $1.51 1/2 to $1.54; St. Louis $1.50 1/2. No.2 mixed corn Chicago $1.05 1/2; No.3 mixed corn Minneapolis 99 1/4¢. No.2 yellow corn Chicago $1.08; St. Louis $1.10. No.3 yellow corn Chicago $1.07; Minneapolis $1.03 3/4. No.2 white corn Chicago $1.06; St.Louis $1.06. No.3 white oats Chicago 41 1/2 to 43¢; Minneapolis 39 1/2¢; St. Louis 43 1/2¢.

Middling spot cotton in 10 designated spot markets advanced 10 points during the week, closing at 25.58¢ per lb. New York October future contracts advanced 11 points, closing at 25.36¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

Industrials and Railroads

Average closing price	July 27,	July 25,	July 26, 1924
20 Industrials	136.50	135.63	100.36
20 R.R. stocks	99.22	99.03	90.41

(Wall St. Jour., July 28.)

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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the United States Department of Agriculture for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Responsibility, approval or disapproval, for views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect accurately the news of importance.

Vol.XVIII, No. 24 Section 1 July 29, 1925.

THE PRESIDENT AND TRADE COMMISSION A Swampscott, Mass., dispatch to the press to-day says: "Sharp issue was taken July 28 by President Coolidge with the suggestion made by Senator George Norris, of Nebraska, that Congress abolish the Federal Trade Commission....The President, it was said, will back the Trade Commission as well as the Tariff Commission against assaults in the coming Congress."

GRAIN MARKETING COMPANY An Associated Press dispatch to-day from Chicago says: "A commercial success that failed as a cooperative undertaking because of the failure of its stock-selling campaign, was the way the Grain Marketing Company, a $26,000,000 corporation, was described July 28, the day set for payment of $4,000,000 to four companies that had leased their business to it. John W. Coverdale, secretary-treasurer, declared that the company was fought as a cooperative enterprise by grain exchange members. The closing by bankruptcy proceedings, later lifted, of Dean,Onativia & Co., a brokerage concern, was attributed by Mr. Coverdale to the same enemies. Dean, Onativia & Co. reopened when it was rehabilitated by its creditors, customers and owners. Emanuel Rosenbaum, head of one of the vender companies interested in the forming of the Grain Marketing Company, was one of the important partners in the brokerage house. Coverdale declared that it is purposed to inform President Coolidge of the beliefs and suspicious of the company officials. The officials also are preparing to submit to the directors a new plan for marketing this year's crop independently of the four original companies."

RUBBER RESTRICTION An Associated Press dispatch from London to-day states that members of the Federation of British Industries, the largest organization of its kind in the country, are inclined to favor maintaining prices for crude rubber at 4 shillings a pound for two years, judged by speeches July 28 at a special meeting to consider the rubber situation. Most of the speakers who made reference to Secretary of State Kellogg's recent representations to the British Government regarding the attitude of American manufacturers toward British restriction of production took the view that any requests made by the United States Government should be turned down politely after proper explanations had been made. Several speakers maintained it would require at least two years for rubber plantation owners to recover their losses and that it would not be exactly fair to the planters to modify the restriction act in the interest of American manufacturers.

ITALY'S WHEAT DUTY A dispatch from Rome to the press to-day states that a general increase in the price of bread is foreshadowed throughout Italy as a result of the reestablishment of import duties of seven lire, fifty gold, per quintal on wheat. Increases already have occurred in several localities, the average being twenty-five centimes per kilo, equal roughly to one-eighth of the present price.

Section 2

Agricultural Exports

An editorial in The Journal of Commerce for July 28 says: "Certain figures recently compiled and published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in the Department of Agriculture are of interest not only to the farmers of the country but to the whole business community. These ....figures do not lend much support to the theory that the basic need of American agriculture is for a stimulation of exports in order to raise prices. A glance at the table shows that every group except those of cotton and cotton cake and oil went abroad in very substantially larger quantities both in 1924 and 1925 than they did as a rule immediately before the World War. It is all very well to talk vaguely about increasing our exports of these products and thus raising prices to a place where they will be more in keeping with our general price level, but when it is realized that an impoverished world is already taking a good deal more of these goods than it did in the relatively prosperous days prior to 1914, the conclusion is inescapable that it is idle to expect as a regular and permanent thing to find sale for much more of them than we are already shipping abroad. The case of cotton is clearly an exceptional one, so far as the volume of our exports is concerned. Due largely to the spread of the boll weevil our crops have for several years been averaging below those of pre-war days, at the same time that domestic demand for the staple has been growing by leaps and bounds. These facts, coupled with the impoverished condition of the world in general, could not well fail to cut down our foreign sales of this commodity.....Such figures as those shown in the table above serve to strengthen the belief long firmly held by most careful observers that the agricultural price difficulty in this country is not one of low farm prices, but rather one of high prices in other lines of business. The fact that with our exports of agricultural commodities as a rule going abroad in greatly enhanced quantities it has not been possible in most cases to raise and maintain prices of these products to the level obtaining elsewhere in our economic life is evidence enough in and of itself to indicate that agricultural values, and not those of manufactured goods, are about in keeping with the general world situation, and that our problem is in the last analysis one of finding a way to reduce other prices, rather than of increasing the values of farm production."

Cooperation Institute Meeting

The Philadelphia Ledger of July 28 reports Monday's sessions of the American Institute of Cooperation in part as follows: "College professors who are theorists only are out-of-date now and have no place in the world of economics, Dr. Henry C. Taylor, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, declared yesterday before the American Institute of Cooperation. In a speech, which created a mild sensation at the session at the University of Pennsylvania, the former University of Wisconsin professor advised college teachers to 'roll up their sleeves and take a practical part in economic matters.'....'The time has passed when a college professor can be useful by merely sitting in his study window and watching the wheels go round, and writing learned but dry papers upon what has happened,' said Dr. Taylor. 'The forward-looking economist can perform a great and useful work by bringing to bear his academic training in a practical way to assist in speeding up desirable economic trends. I have in mind, for example, the question of business cycles. The economist has learned to figure the trend of prices, the trend of production, the trend of prosperity. These things do not occur by chance, but they are as much psychological as they are economic. His

job is to help convey certain facts about these changing conditions to the people with whom he comes into contact in such a way that they may make a practical application of them.' The speaker pointed out that Government experts have been able to judge fairly accurately the probable crop output and the amount likely to be consumed. 'By transmitting this information quickly to the producer organizations, the latter can aid their membership in adjusting production to meet possible consumption demands,' said Dr. Taylor. 'In each State the college professor can now make himself a valuable factor in cooperative marketing by assisting the cooperative associations in working out the regional problems that may come as a result of this forecasted farm production and world consumption.'

"Educational work done in Denmark among the farmers was discussed at night by Chris L. Christensen, of the Department of Agriculture. 'Education is almost a passion with the Danes,' he said. 'It is enlightenment and an eagerness among the masses of the farm folk to understand and apply all scientific knowledge available to agriculture that has made Danish products famous. Some form of education must lend its aid to the cooperative movement. Because of their education along agricultural lines, the Danish farmers do not face the world as a quarter million individual producers, but as one collective undertaking--an organized enterprise.'"

International Relations

A Williamstown, Mass., dispatch to the press of July 28 says: "A debate on whether the new British commonwealth of nations, with its self-governing dominions and its backward colonies later to become autonomous, is a benefit or a threat to the rest of the world occurred at the Institute of Politics July 27, during the first meeting of the open conference on 'The British Commonwealth.' Dr. Archibald Cary Coolidge, Professor of History, Harvard University, raised the question, saying he thought the British commonwealth during its intermediate stage was likely to become a menace to the other nations. He was answered by Lionel Curtis, editor of The Round Table, London, and leader of the conference, and by Dr. William E. Rappard, Swiss member of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, who said the smaller nations at Geneva regarded the British commonwealth as a guarantee rather than a menace. 'The task of co-ordinating the self-governing dominions and the subjugated territories of the British Empire is an enormous one,' said Professor Coolidge. 'It will be a great achievement by the British commonwealth. During the intermediate period, however, the British commonwealth may appear as a menace to the rest of the world because of its immense numbers. There are only two countries--the United States and perhaps Russia--which need have no fear of the British commonwealth. The danger is that other countries will look at the British commonwealth with the same jealousy and suspicion which many Latin-American countries show to the United States, which may lead to combinations of other nations and concerted opposition.'

Referring to signs that the British commonwealth might abandon the traditional English policy of free trade, Professor Coolidge went on: 'We have got to remember that protective tariffs, though legitimate enough, are not ways of making friends, and that imperial preference between Canada and England will not be welcomed by the United States. Again, such things as trying to limit the amount of rubber produced in the world, although one may see good reasons for it, are not the way to make the power that controls the product popular with its neighbors.'....

"Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan-American Union, at the first meeting of his round table on 'inter-American relations,' warned that a tendency existed to develop a balance of power among the republics of South and Central America, and that this might cause an American catastrophe, similar to the European war. He said it was an error to regard the Monroe Doctrine as the entire Latin-American policy of the United States. That doctrine, he asserted, was essentially negative, 'a series of prohibitions,' whereas a constructive Latin-American policy 'must be made up of positive, constructive principles.' Part of our policy, he said, must be to avoid a struggle for balance of power as it developed in Europe."

Irish Free State Conditions

In the fiscal year which ended on March 31 last, the Irish Free State had a budget deficit of 532,000 pounds as compared with a deficit at the close of the previous fiscal year of 7,225,000 pounds. In the current fiscal year to date revenues have exceeded expenditures to such an extent that on May 23 there was a surplus of 2,044,000 pounds for the elapsed two months of this fiscal year. On that date the Free State had a debt of 13,438,853 pounds. According to advices received by Bankers Trust Company of New York, from its British information service, President Cosgrave takes an optomistic view of the immediate future of the Free State. The recent remissions of taxation and the increases in the agricultural grant, he states, point to the solvency of the State, and, given fair harvests for the next year or two there is every prospect of prosperous times. Referring to the measures introduced for the improvement of livestock and agricultural products, he pointed out that Ireland's export trade in these commodities was being seriously menaced by Denmark, and consequently that it was necessary to grade up Irish produce to the highest quality. During the next two or three years intensive propaganda is to be undertaken in the Free State to popularize the use of electricity, and as to the ease with which electrical installations may be made. Another government undertaking is a program to foster the beet sugar industry by giving subsidies to manufacturers. The first factory to be established will receive subsidies for ten years, from October 1926. The subsidy to be paid by the Irish Free State is higher than that paid by Great Britain, say on the average 23s. per cwt. as against 15s. 8d. The factory now being erected in the Free State will, it is expected, ultimately produce 15,000 tons of sugar per annum. Another measure which is expected to promote the prosperity of the Free State in the expenditure by the land commission of 200,000 pounds chiefly in the poorer areas. There is a sum of 100,000 pounds available for improvement of farmers' lands, and 25,000 pounds will be expended on drainage schemes.

Rayon Industry in Canada

Plans for the manufacture of rayon on a large scale in Canada are announced in a bulletin of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which states that the new plant of Cortaulds, Ltd., at Cornwall, Ontario, will begin operations soon. The new industry will employ about 500 persons at the outset, half male and half female, and it is estimated that this first unit of the plant will average 25,000 pounds weekly. "There is much room for the industry in Canada, in view of the great expansion of rayon consumption in the Dominion cotton, silk and woolen mills," says the bulletin. "Canada has been importing almost all of her artificial silk from Belgium, France, Switzerland and other countries, and it is now expected that the Dominion will, to a great extent, become self-supporting as to supply, although imports will have to augment home production for a considerable period. The imports of artificial silk into Canada for the last year, according to the best figures available, totaled $2,500,000."

Section 3

Department of Agriculture

1 An editorial in The Journal of Commerce for July 28 says: "Current dispatches from Washington are to the effect that plans are under foot for further perfecting of cotton standards. Government grades as now used are said not to correspond particularly well to trade usages, in that they take length and length only into consideration, while cotton consumers are often vitally interested likewise in other qualities of the fiber. That a good deal could be done to improve the usefulness of such standards there is little question. The Department of Agriculture is, of course, the agency to undertake the task of making them more useful. That branch of the Government must, however, as is now said fortunately to be its intention, work in close cooperation with consuming interests in order that altered standards once adopted may in point of fact correspond to the more enlightened practices of the trade. There is another closely related matter that likewise deserves much more constructive attention than it has so far received. That is the problem of so reforming our system of marketing cotton that the farmer may be able to obtain adequate premiums for higher grade cotton. Until it becomes easier for many of the planters to sell better cotton for better prices, and thus proper incentive for improving the length and quality of the staple grown is provided, progress in inducing the farmer to grow better cotton is not likely to be nearly so great as it ought to be. Here, too, is a task for the Department of Agriculture, a task, incidentally, of vastly more importance to southern agriculture than that of patching up a more or less useless crop reporting system."

2 In an editorial quoting and reviewing the United States Department of Agriculture's forecast on hog prices, The Nor'West Farmer (Winnipeg) for July 20 says: "....Of course, if everybody followed the department's advice and got out of hogs next fall, to take up the business again at some later date when advised that an upward turn in prices was due, the ups and downs would be the opposite of what was expected. Fortunately, everybody is not going to do so, but a few wise ones here and there will and gradually the practice of adjusting production to demand will spread. For the present we think the suggestions of the United States experts re future hog prices might be made use of to the profit of the producer. At any rate it would be unwise to expect hog prices to continue on an ascending scale for a long period. The end of the present high price period is drawing to a close, say the experts, the fall of 1926 being the likely date for the turn to come."

Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products July 28: Chicago hog prices closed at $14 for the top, bulk of sales $12.60 to $13.75; medium and good beef steers $8 to $13.75; butcher cows and heifers $3.65 to $13.75; feeder steers $5.75 to $8.50; light and medium weight veal calves $9.25 to $12; fat lambs $13.75 to $15.75; feeding lambs $13.50 to $15; yearlings $10 to $13.50; fat ewes $4.75 to $8.50.

Virginia Irish Cobbler potatoes mostly $6 to $6.50 per barrel in eastern markets, $5.25 to $5.50 in New York. Massachusetts yellow onions $4.50 to $5 per 100 pounds sack in eastern cities. Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, 22-28 pound average ranged $135 to $350 bulk per car in terminal markets. Salmon Tint cantaloupes from the Imperial Valley of California ranged $1.75 to $2.50 per standard 45 in consuming centers. Turlock section stock $2.25 to $2.75. Georgia Elberta peaches $2.25 to $3 per bushel basket and six-basket carrier in leading markets. North Carolina Elbertas mostly $2.50 to $3.

Grain prices quoted July 28: No.1 dark northern Minneapolis $1.56 1/2 to $1.77 1/2. No.2 red winter Chicago $1.57; St. Louis $1.60 to $1.62. No.2 hard winter Chicago $1.52 to $1.54 1/4; Kansas City $1.52 1/2. No.2 mixed corn Chicago $1.07 1/2; No.3 mixed corn Minneapolis $1.02. No.2 yellow corn Chicago $1.10; St. Louis $1.10. No.3 yellow corn Chicago $1.09; Minneapolis $1.06 1/2. No.2 white corn Chicago $1.07 3/4; St. Louis $1.07. No.3 white oats Chicago 43¢; Minneapolis 39 3/4¢; St. Louis 42 1/2¢.

Middling spot cotton in 10 designated spot markets down 34 points, closing at 25.24¢ per lb. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 34 points, closing at 25.02¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

Industrials and Railroads

Average closing price,	July 28,	July 27,	July 28,1924
20 Industrials	135.62	136.50	101.09
20 R.R. stocks	99.75	99.22	90.36

(Wall St. Jour., July 29.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the United States Department of Agriculture for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Responsibility, approval or disapproval, for views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect accurately the news of importance.

Vol.XVIII, No. 25 Section 1 July 30, 1925.

TRADE BOARD REJECTS MARKET PLAN

An Associated Press dispatch from Chicago to-day says: "Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade yesterday voted not to inaugurate a new system in the clearing house as approved by Secretary of Agriculture Jardine to stop market manipulation. The directors declare a limit on the volume of individual trading would work better than a new clearing house system. Backers of the proposal will attempt to obtain 100 signatories to the petition which will make it obligatory on the directors to submit the question to the general membership."

INSTITUTE OF COOPERATION

A Philadelphia dispatch to the press of July 29 says: "Extensive use of newspaper advertising by farmers was advocated in an address at the July 28 session of the American Institute of Cooperation, by W. B. Geissinger, Los Angeles, assistant advertising manager of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange. Mr. Geissinger told of the success that newspaper advertising has had in helping the agriculturists of his State to market their products; 'Members of the organization which I represent,' said Mr.Geissinger, 'advise other farmer cooperations to standardize the quality of their products and then increase their sales through judicious advertising."

BRITISH TO CONSIDER RUBBER PROTEST

An Associated Press dispatch from London to-day says: "Foreign Secretary Chamberlain has assured United States Ambassador Houghton that 'immediate and serious consideration' will be given by the British Government to American views regarding the restriction of raw rubber production in British colonies. Mr. Chamberlain gave this information to the House of Commons July 29, replying to a member's question. Ambassador Houghton recently presented to Mr. Chamberlain the objections of American manufacturers who use raw rubber to the restriction of output scheme of British rubber-producing colonies."

COFFEE PRICE FIXING

An Associated Press dispatch from New York to-day states that tentative negotiations for a $30,000,000 to $40,000,000 coffee valorization loan for the State of Paulo, Brazil, have been halted by New York bankers, according to Wall Street reports yesterday, because the proposed financing failed to meet with the approval of the State Department. The bankers' policy, it was said, will also apply to rubber loans because of the restriction of exports of raw material from British possessions. The bankers are in line with the Government in thinking that monetary assistance should not be given foreign municipalities should such assistance react unfavorably to American importers. While the set-up and security for the proposed Brazilian loan were financially sound, bankers who had considered its flotation said Government officials frowned upon it, holding that the purpose was to "fix" coffee prices both in Brazil and the United States.

Section 2

Cooperation in India

In a review of "Agricultural Cooperation in India" by Professor John Matthai, The Young Men of India for July says: "....While the introduction and opening chapters of the book are of special importance to the uninitiated, the seasoned cooperator will turn with eager zest to the chapter on 'The State and Cooperative Movement.' Most of the cooperative controversies of the immediate future will centre here, and it is well that we should observe the signs of the times. In the early days State help, financial and administrative, was essential, and this help, freely given, will ever rank as a bright page in Indian administration; but the times are changing, the roots of cooperation are striking deeper and deeper into the soil--did it not meet some inherent need no amount of official nursing could keep it alive--and it is evident that the destiny of the movement must more and more be shaped by non-official hands. Government is alive to this fact, and it is pleasant to read that 'A steady transference of the duties of organization and supervision to local unions and to honorary assistant registrars is now a recognized policy in the cooperative departments.' To this Doctor Matthai adds: 'It is undoubtedly necessary that the pace of transfer to unofficial agencies should be quickened.' With that view we entirely agree. It would have reassured many doubters had the book contained a fuller account of the various federations and agencies coming into action all over the country, that in due course may be expected to take over the functions now exercised by the State. In the judgment of many the movement is hampered by excessive organization from the top, and too little scope is given to the local society to fight its way through experiment and failure to ultimate success. 'Blessed is supervision' is one of the beatitudes of cooperation but cooperation is life, and our chief business is to let it grow. The movement calls for disinterested workers all over India."

Cost Plus Profit

An editorial in Farm and Ranch for July 18 says:"....Can farmers expect to receive cost-plus for products that are produced without regard to cost of production? Let us consider this phase of the question. The manufacturer who stays in business and makes a profit, notwithstanding competition, is as much concerned with the cost of production as he is with the price he secures. Instead of trying to find a means of increasing the price of his product, he encourages increased consumption by seeking ways of reducing the price. It is his constant aim to lower the cost of production in order that he may sell for less. To meet competition he keeps his factory fully equipped, not over-equipped, and installs every new proved labor-saving device and machine that is put on the market ....Is it true with the average farmer? The average farm is not properly equipped for efficient production. Such equipment as exists is out of repair and fails to perform properly. If cows are kept they are mostly scrubs and poor producers, but good eaters, if given the opportunity. The hogs are not of the best type; beef animals are either canners or two or three grades below the best, and chickens are often of the uncertain variety which do not encourage much care and attention. The worst feature of the situation, however, is found in the fact that the main plant is in a run-down condition....Throughout the years of cooperative organization stress has been laid on efforts to boost prices while nothing has been said about reducing cost of production by putting the farm back to a productive condition....Farm and Ranch believes that cooperative selling methods can be made to increase profits to the producers of farm products, but can any cooperative agency fix an arbitrary price on farm products

under prevailing conditions? Would not cooperative organizations more quickly reach their goal by joining forces with extension workers and farm papers in an effort to reduce the cost of production by getting every farmer to adopt and follow a sensible farm program which would insure the family a living without touching the major or money crop? When farmers are able to hold their major crops, such as cotton and wheat, without mortgaging them to the banker, they will be in a better position to demand what they are worth. If they persist in increasing the cost of production by neglecting to restore the fertility of their soils, and continue to farm with poor equipment, at the same time keeping up the supply by increasing acreage, they may expect to receive less than the cost of production. Just because poor soils and poor equipment make cotton cost 25 cents per pound to grow it does not make it worth that much. This is especially true when more of it is produced than the world can consume."

France's Livestock

France has to a very appreciable extent reconstituted her livestock which was severely depleted at the time of the armistice, according to official figures issued by the French Ministry of Agriculture and transmitted to the Bankers Trust Company of New York from its French information service. From these statistics it would appear that the number of oxen and cattle which totalled 14,787,710 in 1913, 12,250,880 in 1918, and 13,749,290 in 1923 has now been raised to 14,024,960. The total number of pigs, which in 1913 was 7,035,850, in 1918 only 3,980,020, and in 1923 5,405,880, is now 5,801,830. As regards horses, the fluctuations during the same period amount to the following figures: 1913 - 3,220,080; 1918 - 2,232,930; 1923 - 2,847,970; 1924 - 2,859,400. The sheep which in 1913 numbered 16,131,390 and 9,025,310 in 1923 are now estimated at 10,171,520.

Grain Marketing Company

Referring to the recent passing of the Grain Marketing Company, an editorial in The Breeder's Gazette for July 16 says: "The expected has happened. Failure to raise $4,000,000 before the expiration of an option has led to the abandonment of the ambitious project for the present at least. What effect this may have on the further progress of cooperative marketing plans in general is problematical. Following the United States Grain Growers fiasco, it can not be particularly encouraging to those who have thought effective mobilization of American wheat-producing interests possible. Obviously the road towards realization of Nationwide cooperative selling agencies functioning successfully is not an easy one. That it has succeeded in various cases is a matter for congratulation on the part of those who have put them over, but just as those successes have not meant that like results would necessarily crown similar efforts, so this latest failure does not prove that cooperative selling is altogether visionary. It does demonstrate, however, that each case must be considered in its own relationships, and that it will not do to jump at conclusions one way or the other. The Gazette expects to see ultimate good come out of all this agitation. Money has undoubtedly been made by farmers in certain instances by the adoption of the cooperative idea. A lot has also been lost in experimentation, as witness the late Iowa packing house explosions. This is all a part of the price that will have to be paid before we will ever know how far we can go in this matter under American conditions."

Marketing in California

The American Review of Reviews for August says: "More than half of the total agricultural production of California is now marketed through associations organized and controlled by the farmers themselves. When one stops to remember that a large part of the remaining half is production for home and local consumption rather than for what may be called commercial markets, it becomes apparent at once how large a place the cooperative movement has assumed in the life of the people of California. Farming is a way of living rather than a way of making money. But, in order to maintain a desirable mode of life, the vicissitudes of agriculture on the business side must be diminished as much as possible. The visitor to California who knows how to observe, and how to interpret what he sees, soon learns that cooperative marketing is valuable in the rural regions because it stabilizes the conditions of life. There is nothing that so frets and disturbs farm life in general as the problems of marketing where the farmer must depend upon his own resources. To be relieved of those baffling troubles by an association that is not only loyal, and zealous, but that is also capable and technically superior, is to find farm life transformed into something worth while."

Poland to Export Grain

The American Polish Chamber of Commerce received a cablegram yesterday stating that Poland, after meeting all domestic requirements, would dispose of at least 30,000,000 bushels of grain, especially rye and barley, in the export markets. The value of this export grain is placed at 150,000,000 zlotys. (Press, July 30.)

Swiss Agriculture

An editorial in Country Life (London) for July 18 says: "In 1924 Dr. A. G. Ruston of the Department of Agriculture, Leeds University, was granted a Traveling Research Fellowship by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries for the purpose of studying agricultural cooperation and costings in Switzerland and Denmark. The first portion of his report is printed in the July issue of the Ministry of Agriculture, and conveys no uncertain promise of being of great value to the practical farmer of this country. Indeed, English workers and electors might take a hint from Dr. Ernest Laur, the well known economist, who was secretary of the Union Paysans Suisses, and since 1901 has been collecting statistical data from the carefully kept books on some 400 farms, whose accounts have been supervised through the Union. The Swiss wanted an agricultural policy, and Doctor Laur thought it was of little use approaching the Government with generalities. Hence his detailed labor. To take one direction in which this collection of figures has proved its utility -- it has made the growing of wheat still a paying proposition, "and made it possible for the producer of milk to obtain from 70 per cent to 75 per cent of the price paid by the consuming public." His records are excellent, and would show exactly how the industry of this country stands if the object were to frame a national agricultural policy....Doctor Ruston says that Switzerland is essentially a country of small holdings, more than 83 per cent of them being under 10 hectares, or 25 acres, and these holdings include 54 per cent of the cultivated area of the country, if forests and pasturage are disregarded. From the table which accompanies this section we see that the most popular holding is one of an area from 12½ acres to 25 acres, and the number of holdings of this size is 2,457.... There has, evidently, been a heavy expenditure on buildings and equipment, and whether the end justifies the means he leaves an open question. There is, however, a note of disapproval in his remark to the effect that

the farmers are really handicapped by having to carry so large a proportion of dead stock. He gives an example of a farm of 35 acres that carried a dead weight of more than 71 pounds per acre, just 1 per cent more than half of the total capital; and it should be noticed that, of the 35 acres, 30 acres were under grass, and yet had to carry their very heavy proportion of dead stock. The reader must remember, in considering the report of the figures, that this inquiry was political in its origin-that is to say, it was not directed so much towards the improvement of agriculture as to getting facts together which would enable an agricultural policy to be produced that was founded on actual facts. He defines the difference between these statistics and our statistics by calling the English system 'intensive,' and the Swiss system 'extensive.' The former carries more instruction with it, but the latter gives quicker insight into the agriculture of a province or district."

Section 3

Department of Agriculture.

In an extensive editorial based upon several articles on various phases of agricultural production and distribution in its current number, The American Review of Reviews for August says: "The difference between American farming and that of France and Western Europe in general is quite fundamental. The peasant farming of Europe is thrifty and humble, living contentedly on a low scale and catering principally to local markets. American farm life has always aimed at the enjoyment of the best educational and social opportunities, and has sought to meet the demands of a higher standard of living by selling cash crops for general -- usually distant -- markets....They have learned, on American farms, how to use their soils to advantage and have been steadily gaining in the practical arts of agriculture. That is to say, they have been endeavoring to produce better varieties in larger quantities, with maintenance of soil fertility. Hardly too much praise can be given to the Agricultural Department at Washington, and the leaders in agricultural science in the different States, for their success in promoting agriculture on sound and scientific lines.....The Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Jardine, who has returned after some weeks spent in a tour of inspection that took him to the Pacific Coast, has in recent speeches indorsed to the fullest extent the views expressed in these articles by Messrs Merritt, Holman and Corey. Unquestionably, the Government at Washington, under the present administration, will do everything in its power to facilitate the associated activities of the farmers in their efforts to make the law of supply and demand work to the best advantage for consumers as well as producers.... Another contribution of especial interest in this number relates to the completion of an undertaking that reflects great credit upon the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Lloyd S. Tenny summarizes for our readers the interesting story of the cotton standards, and the final adoption in the European markets--after long negotiations--of the American system of grading....Dr. Henry C. Taylor, whose work, under several secretaries, at the head of the economic bureaus of the Department of Agriculture has been of inestimable value to the country in many ways, returned in July from a trip to Europe, during which the last details of agreement were perfected. So American cotton grades are now the international standards..."

Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

July 29: Chicago hog prices closed at $14.25 for the top; $12.75 to $14 for the bulk. Medium and good beef steers $7.75 to $13.90; butcher cows and heifers $3.65 to $13.25; feeder steers $5.75 to $8.50; light and medium weight veal calves $9.50 to $12; fat lambs $13.75 to $15.60; feeding lambs $13.75 to $16.25; yearlings $10 to $13.50; fat ewes $4.75 to $8.60.

Virginia Irish Cobbler potatoes advanced 50¢ to $1 during the week, closing at $6 to $6.50 per barrel in city wholesale markets, top price of $7 in Boston. Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina Tom Watson watermelons declined $75 to $100 per carload to a range of $150 to $400 for 22-30 pound stock. Massachusetts yellow onions declined 10¢ to 25¢ at Connecticut Valley points to $4.15 to $4.25 per 100 pound sack f.o.b. and dropped 25¢ to 50¢ in eastern cities to $4.75 to $5. Peach markets irregular. Georgia Elbertas $2.25 to $3 per six-basket crate and bushel basket in consuming centers. California Salmon Tints from Turlock section ranged $2.25 to $3 per standard 45 for best stock in distributing centers; $1.50 to $1.85 f.o.b.

Closing prices on 92 score butter: New York 44¢; Chicago 42 1/4¢; Philadelphia 45¢; Boston 44 1/2¢.

Grain prices quoted July 29: No.1 dark northern Minneapolis $1.57 1/2 to $1.78 1/2. No.2 red winter Chicago $1.59 1/4; St. Louis $1.62 to $1.63; Kansas City $1.61 to $1.62. No.2 hard winter Chicago $1.56; St. Louis $1.53; Kansas City $1.55 to $1.62. No.2 mixed corn Chicago $1.08 1/4; Kansas City $1.06. No.2 yellow corn Chicago $1.10 1/2; St. Louis $1.11; Kansas City $1.11. No.3 yellow corn Chicago $1.10. No.2 white corn Chicago $1.09; Kansas City $1.06 1/2; No.3 white oats Chicago 43¢; St. Louis 42 1/2¢; Kansas City 43 1/2¢.

Middling spot cotton in 10 designated spot markets advanced 114 points during the week, closing at 25.19¢ per lb. New York October future contracts advanced 139 points, closing at 24.99¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

Industrials and Railroads

Average closing price	July 29,	July 28,	July 29, 1924
20 Industrials	134.48	135.62	100.89
20 R.R. stocks	99.31	99.75	90.04

(Wall St. Jour., July 30.)

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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the United States Department of Agriculture for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Responsibility, approval or disapproval, for views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect accurately the news of importance.

Vol. XVIII, No. 26 Section 1 July 31, 1925.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

A Houston, Tex., dispatch to the press to-day states that for the second time within less than a year foot and mouth disease has been found in cattle near Houston, according to announcement July 30 by Dr. E. J. Jarrell, member of the State Livestock Sanitary Commission. Doctor Jarrell said a definite conclusion had been arrived at after an inspection of a herd of approximately 100 Brahma cows owned by the Rev. William States Jacob, Houston pastor, and pastured on his ranch seventeen miles south of Houston at the same spot where the infection last year was found. Dr. Marion Imes and Dr. W. E. Cotton, both of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, Doctor Jarrell said, agreed in the correctness of the diagnosis.

WOOL PRICE

A Portland, Ore., dispatch to the press to-day states that eastern representatives of woolen mills still are seeking supplies of wool in the Pacific Northwest, but appear to be unable to meet the price ideas of producers. An offer appears to have been made, however, for a large quantity of Central Oregon wool of fine to fine medium grade at 37 1/2 cents. Growers believe that woolen mills must soon re-enter the market for material or reduce their operations. But it is said several mills have covered their immediate requirements, while others are unable to obtain their needs without paying advanced prices. Buyers and sellers in that region are only 1 cent to 2 cents a pound apart in price consideration.

COFFEE LOANS

An editorial in The Philadelphia Ledger to-day says: "Brazilian coffee stands in about the same relation to the United States as British rubber. Brazil produces about three-quarters of the world's coffee, and more than half of it is consumed by Americans. The average American family uses something like sixty pounds a year. It is plain that Brazil, through a scheme of restricted production and exportation, can charge semimonopolistic prices for coffee. And Brazil has, with varying success, been doing it for years. Within the last few months, for instance, the American housewife has experienced one of these periodic price rises, at once so trying and so apparently ridiculous. The American household budget is without any shield against this assault. The demand for coffee exists. Brazil controls the supply and, therefore, the price. That seems about all there is to it. But to control the supply costs money. The coffee must be held in warehouses if exportation is to be regulated and restricted. Brazil never has had the spare cash for this purpose and has been compelled to borrow it from abroad. The last coffee loan Brazil obtained from Great Britain. It was in May, 1922, and amounted to about $40,000,000. During that May the wholesale price was about 10 cents; by November it was just over 24 cents. To-day the price is about 19 cents. More money is needed to hold it there or send it higher. Just at present no foreign loans are being floated in London, so the State of Sao Paulo had to come to New York for the money. The credit of this State is good. Every American coffee-drinker will admit that it is scarcely fair that American money should help the Brazilians to keep up the price of his principal potable. It is difficult for the unorganized public to do anything about it."

Section 2

California's Cooperatives

Ralph P. Merritt is the author of a comprehensive article entitled "California Cooperatives Set an Example," in The American Review of Reviews for August. In this he says: "'Constructive progress in American agriculture depends very largely upon the successful development of the cooperative idea as it has been worked out and applied in the State of California. In this State you have wisely recognized that a successful cooperative association must have a plan adapted to the needs of a particular agricultural industry, that it must have efficient and experienced management, and that its membership must be loyal and well informed. Much of the economic stability--and freedom from social unrest--in California to-day reflects credit upon the willingness of farmers to work together for a common purpose.' These are not the words of a California enthusiast. They are not the words of a California cooperative leader; nor a California producer. They are the deliberate remarks of the Hon. Wm. M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, made to a group of leaders of California cooperative associations on the occasion of his inspection trip to the State during the latter part of June. I cite this expression with the permission of Secretary Jardine in order to show that there is nothing provincial in what I say about the cooperative movement. It is not true that cooperative marketing as it has been perfected in California is peculiar to the State and can not be applied to other sections of the country. On the contrary, its principles are adaptable to the successful marketing of any product grown within the boundaries of these United States. I believe I can assume with safety that the people of this country have come to recognize that through cooperative associations farmers have a vehicle for definitely placing their distribution on a sound and profitable basis. We have discarded the thought that cooperation is visionary or unnecessary or socialistic. We have come to the belief through experience that the sound cooperative marketing organizations of this country are practical and necessary. Above all they are sturdily American in their atmosphere and effect. The theme of this article is briefly to reflect some of the advantages of cooperative endeavor among California farmers."

Cattle Market

An editorial in The Wall St. Journal for July 30 says: "It is reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture that finished beef steers will be scarce this autumn, with prices higher. Cattlemen have been the last to feel the return to prosperity, while they suffered most in the deflation period. Range owners and feed-lot men have suffered because at times finished steers were worth little more than the price of the corn consumed in their preparation for market. Many have been forced out of business entirely, and cattle loans have ceased to be as attractive as they once were. Therefore, a forecast of rain in a drought period could not be more welcome than this opinion of the Bureau of Economics. The market is already responding to the conditions on which the bureau makes this forecast... There is no likelihood of any great change in the consuming market for beef. We are not troubled by the foreign demand, for Argentina supplies that and it will be large enough to take the southern supply and keep it from American ports. Beef consumption, therefore, should be a domestic matter. The demand should be about what it has been, the supply also should be near that of last year, perhaps a little less. The only difference indicated is an increase in value to be paid by the ultimate consumer. But this increase, over which the individual may complain, should be looked upon as an advantage because it goes to an industry desperately in need of help and one of the greatest importance to us."

Cooperation

Charles W. Holman, in a lengthy article on "Cooperation in America," in The American Review of Reviews for August says: "A few years ago some cooperative leaders were preaching organization as a means of dominating the price of a commodity. Now one hears very little of this philosophy. Greater familiarity with the problems of merchandising has convinced cooperative leaders that all they can hope for is to give a greater stability to markets, to eliminate the speculator and the unnecessary person, to effect certain economies, to protect their members as regards price returns by grade and class, and to have, at least, some bargaining power in the great game of price-negotiation. They have learned also that an efficient cooperative can perform many services and still not have monopoly control of a product."

Cooperative Marketing's Future

Merton L. Corey, former member of the Farm Loan Board, in an extensive article in The American Review of Reviews for August, says: "The ruinous post-war deflation of agriculture has not been an unmixed evil, for it has focused business and political attention upon the farmer's plight. The restoration of America's basic industry has been a matter of Nation-wide concern. The economic truth that no class or interest can permanently prosper unless such prosperity is shared by every other class and interest is at last becoming understood. The Government's determination to provide practical measures for agricultural relief has been supported by both political parties, which have been united in purpose. The only differences have developed over the methods to be employed.....Here and there the machinery may, in minor particulars, be improved by legislation, but harm is being done the farmer through the proposals of major measures for legislative relief, rather than cooperating with him to utilize fully the machinery he must employ for his own salvation. Conservative political, agricultural and business leadership must realize that the best insurance against unsound farm legislation is sympathetic cooperation in the complete development of cooperative marketing."

Cotton

An editorial in The Wall Street Journal for July 29 says: "Since the publication of the Bureau report on July 23 October cotton has advanced $9 a bale. Whether or not it is safe to follow such an advance still further is a question for each to determine for himself, according to his needs. It is fairly certain that no permanent reaction from this level is probable in the absence of general and soaking rains for Texas and Oklahoma. A continuance of present weather conditions would be bullish on the price of cotton.....To do its part in producing 13,588,000 bales Oklahoma must produce 16,000 bales more than it did last year. Its present season is one of the driest on record, with high temperatures prevailing. At the time of the last official reports cotton condition was high, yet that same report showed that Oklahoma had lost 12 per cent in condition in fifteen days. Since the report there has been no favorable change in the weather and it is a fair inference that deterioration is still going on. These two States alone cast grave doubts on the possibility of ginning even as much as the last official estimate, which was below the world need for cotton."

Cotton Standards and Trade Relations

In closing his article on universal cotton standards in The American Review of Reviews for August, Lloyd S. Tenny says: "The manner of handling this question of the standardization of cotton for the world is an interesting example of the development of friendly relations through

international trade channels. In all this discussion, which at times threatened to develop more or less strained relations, no word of threat of coercion has been used by any of the parties. The benefits of universal standards have been emphasized, and the questions of economies and better understandings have been stressed."

County Agent Work

An editorial in The New York Times of July 30 says:"....When, at harvest time, the county agent can show twice the yield per acre obtained on neighboring farms--a not uncommon increase in the more backward parts of the country--he has carried the day. Thereafter the farmers come to him and eagerly follow his suggestions. The agent has 'shown' them. They are convinced. The United States has been slowly passing out of the stage of pioneer agriculture. In many regions and in certain specialized branches of farming there has been great progress in mechanics--the use of tractors, electric milkers and all manner of labor-saving machinery. But the South and East, longer under cultivation and with less advantageous topographical features than the West, have not profited to the full extent by these developments.....And yet the work of introducing better breeds of livestock and of teaching the lessons of proper fertilization and other systems developed as a result of scientific study is of capital importance to the entire country. It means not only greater comfort and prosperity for many individual farmers, but also greater wealth for the nation as a whole. Through the county agents this instruction is being carried right into the fields. The Department of Agriculture wisely is doing much to interest the children, on the theory that they will in time be ready to profit from the lessons which the Government is ready to give them.....In this service the county agents have shown rare devotion and unselfishness. Theirs, like most educational work, is scantily paid. The principal reward is in the knowledge that they are serving their fellow-men and their country. Much of what they teach can be learned in the agricultural schools, which are having increased attendance from prospective farmers. But school work never is as convincing as field work. The county agents teach with results, not mere theories. Therein lies their great power."

Timber Shortage

An editorial in American Forests and Forest Life for August says: "'Wood, not food, should be the immediate concern of man,' recently declared Dr. Thomas Forsyth Hunt, former Dean of the College of Agriculture of California. This statement admirably summarizes America'a forest situation. Continuing, Doctor Hunt said: 'In that portion of the world about which there is official knowledge and which is something less than one-half the area, there are about 15 acres per capita, of which 3.4 acres are permanently in grass and 6 acres are in woodland and forests. Yet every nation which has a civilized history of 2,000 years is compelled to conserve its forests. The facts are that under existing conditions the world can not suffer a permanent shortage of food, because a shortage is felt immediately. This shortage is corrected within a year by increased production, or, in extreme cases, through the death of a portion of the inhabitants. With the wood supply the situation is different. Thus far in history, the first product in which the nations of the world have felt a shortage is timber--witness Egypt, China, Spain, Italy, Germany, France, Great Britain. The reason, of course, is obvious. It may be 50 to 100 years instead of one year before the people realize the supply of lumber is becoming exhausted. It may then take 50 to 100 years, instead

of one year, to correct the situation.' There is little danger of a food famine in the United States, for there is ample land already in cultivation, or available, to meet our food demands for many years to come. In the case of forests, conditions are quite the reverse. Our original supply of timber is already two-thirds exhausted, and exhaustion is now proceeding at a rate four times faster than replacement by annual forest growth. Long periods of time will be necessary to raise future timber crops, thus necessitating looking ahead and using sufficient forest land to meet future demands for forest products...."

Section 3

Department of Agriculture

J. Horace McFarland writes "A Footnote to the Discussion" on plant quarantine in The Atlantic Monthly for August, in which he says: "America is of polyglot origin. This is as true of plant life as of society. The colonists and pioneers brought with them seeds, roots, and bulbs with which the flora of the New World has been enormously enriched, to the profit and comfort of our people and the beautifying of our homesteads and landscapes. Dr. U. P. Hedrick, Chief in Research of the Division of Horticulture of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, a great fruit-authority, illustrates this plant cosmopolitanism in respect of fruits:--A generation ago nearly all of our fruits were of European origin. Without importation at that time, fruit-growing would never have had the stimulus and obtained the impetus to make it what it is now. American horticulture has reached its high estate very largely through the untiring zeal of amateurs of one or two generations ago, who in their turn had their inspiration and obtained their stock of fruits from Europe. Equally forceful citations might be made, if space permitted, to show that of the economic grains, of the vegetables, of the field crops, we have had the best of the world through importation....If the ideals which the Federal Department of Agriculture is now attempting to enforce had then prevailed in respect of people as well as plants, the pioneers would not have entered, or if admitted might have been given such 'precautionary treatments' as to leave them little or no vitality. These words are written because it seems now the view of the Department of Agriculture that we no longer need plants from abroad, save as one or several of its officials determine. We must not bring in needed new or old plants, because if we do we may bring in with them plant diseases and injurious insects....The Chairman of the Federal Horticultural Board insists in effect that the restrictions complained of are justified by the dangers of new pests, and that such dangers can not be adequately guarded against by inspection in the countries from which plants may come. It is true that new pests can come in, do come in, and will continue to come in. One of the warmest supporters of the Quarantine is on record as stating that no quarantine does any more than delay the entry of pests--Dr. H. H. Whetzel, head of the Department of Plant Pathology of Cornell University....It is to the interest of countries from which plants come to America to have them pest-free, and 'Dutch cleanliness' in not an empty phrase in reference to exports from Holland. A detailed statement made by Mr. N. Van Poeteren, Chief of the Government Phytopathological Service at Wageningen, Holland, emphasizes this position. Personal contact with Mr. W. B. Lobjoit, who in England controls the Government service as related to admission of plants from abroad, has convinced me that in that land, much more helpless with respect to pests from abroad than the United States, the problem is successfully solved by dependence upon care at the point of shipment, together with adequate attention in suspected cases when the plants come in....Dr. George T. Moore, Director of the Missouri Botanical Gardens, much more familiarly known as 'the Shaw Gardens', in St. Louis, thus writes: 'I think we are all agreed that

the law under which Quarantine 37 operates is entirely satisfactory--It is the administration of the act by the Federal Horticultural Board that everyone really interested objects to--There is certainly much room for improvement in the administration of the act, so far as botanical gardens are involved, and all this quite independent of the question as to whether a quarantine has ever accomplished anything which in the smallest way would offset the loss in the administration of such an act....Those of us who have no trade interest in this matter; who believe that half the expense now put on exclusion would, if put on research and control effort, give better results; who believe that there are foreign governments willing and able to help us if we will cooperate with them in preventing the admission of pests they do not themselves want to send us; who resent the forbidding methods of the Federal Horticultural Board, have recently joined in petitioning Secretary of Agriculture Jardine to investigate, independent of the accused body, this whole subject. The hope of American horticulture at this moment is centred upon Secretary Jardine. There is no hope in the Federal Horticultural Board, made up dominantly of those whose energies have been given to the investigation of pathological or insectivorous conditions, and who are not plantsmen. We urge the Secretary to give the plant a chance against the bug and the pest ! "

Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products July 30: Virginia Irish Cobbler potatoes advanced 25¢ to $1 selling at $6. to $6.75 per barrel in eastern markets, top of $7 in Boston. New Jersey sacked Irish Cobblers up 35¢ to 65¢, selling at $3.50 to $4 per 100 pounds in the East; f.o.b. sales at $3.55 to $3.75 at North Jersey points, Watermelons, Southeastern Tom Watsons, 22-30 pound average, sold around $50 to $100 lower per carload at $175 to $425 in terminal markets. Midwestern cantaloupe markets weak. Salmon Tints from Turlock section of California weakened to a range of $1.50 to $2.75 per standard 45 in consuming centers but held firm at $1.50 to $1.65 f.o.b. Massachusetts yellow onions declined 10¢ to 25¢ at Connecticut Valley points to $4.15 to $4.25 per 100 pound sack f.o.b. Georgia Elberta peaches slightly stronger at $2.25 to $3 per six-basket crate and bushel basket in distributing centers.

Chicago hog prices closed at $14.25 for the top and $12.80 to $14.10 for the bulk. Medium and good beef steers $7.75 to $14.15; butcher cows and heifers $3.85 to $13.50; feeder steers $5.75 to $8.50; light and medium weight veal calves $9.75 to $12.50; fat lambs $14 to $15.75; feeding lambs $14 to $15.50; yearlings $10 to $13.50; fat ewes $4.75 to $8.75.

Grain prices quoted July 30: No.1 dark northern Minneapolis $1.56 to $1.77. No.2 red winter St.Louis $1.61 to $1.63; Kansas City $1.61 to $1.62. No.2 hard winter Chicago $1.55 1/2 to $1.58; St.Louis $1.53 1/2 Kansas City $1.55 to $1.62. No.2 mixed corn Chicago $1.06 1/2; Kansas City $1.04; No.3 corn Minneapolis $1. No.2 yellow corn Chicago $1.08; St. Louis $1.10; Kansas City $1.09; No.3 yellow corn Chicago $1.07; Minneapolis $1.04. No.2 white corn Chicago $1.07; St. Louis $1.07; Kansas City $1.04. No.3 white oats Chicago 41 1/2 to 43¢; Minneapolis 38 3/4¢; St. Louis 41¢; No.2 white oats Kansas City 43¢.

Middling spot cotton in 10 designated spot markets down 49 points during the week, closing at 24.66¢ per lb. New York October future contracts down 51 points, closing at 24.40¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

Industrials and Railroads

Average closing price	July 30,	July 29,	July 30,1924.
20 Industrials	134.16	134.48	101.16
20 R.R.stocks	99.08	99.31	89.80

(Wall St. Jour., July 31.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the United States Department of Agriculture for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Responsibility, approval or disapproval, for views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect accurately the news of importance.

Vol.XVIII, No. 27 Section 1 August 1, 1925

TAX REDUCTION PROPOSED

An Associated Press dispatch to the press to-day says: "A surplus of $370,000,000 this fiscal year, of which $350,000,000 should be used for tax reduction, was promised to President Coolidge yesterday by Chairman Madden, of the House Appropriations Committee. Mr. Madden proposed a tax-reduction program, including elimination of miscellaneous taxes, a cut in the normal and surtax rates to make the combined rate 20 per cent, and the elimination of estate and gift taxes. Under his scheme, the normal rate would be cut from 2 to 1 per cent on incomes under $5,000; from 4 to 3 per cent on incomes between $5,000 and $8,000, and from 6 to 5 per cent on incomes exceeding $8,000. The maximum surtax would be pared from 40 per cent to 15 per cent.... Mr. Madden renewed his proposal to provide, after the next tax-reduction bill had been enacted, that surpluses amounting to more than $50,000,000 in any year be rebated to taxpayers. He would have the surpluses over that amount returned on a pro-rata basis. This scheme, however, has been frowned upon by the Treasury...."

BRITAIN RAISES RUBBER EXPORTS

A London dispatch to the press to-day says: "The British Government, beginning to-day, will take a step which is expected to ameliorate the situation existing in the rubber trade. This will be the granting of permission for the exportation from Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and the federated Malay States of 75 per cent of the rubber production of these territories, or a 10 per cent increase over the exports allowed during the last three months. This announcement is made by the Colonial Office."

The Associated Press to-day says: "Announcement by the British Colonial Office yesterday that restrictions on the export of rubber from British territory in eastern Asia has been partially lifted was not considered by American officials as a step solely to meet representations of the American rubber industry, but as an application of existing regulations on the subject. The American trade had hoped for more sweeping action. The Rubber Association of America, in a plea put before the State Department and later transmitted to the British Government, asked that the percentage be increased on August 1 to 85 per cent, or 10 per cent more than the law contemplated. The 85 per cent total may not now be reached before November 1, under the law."

FARM BUREAU INFLUENCE

The Baltimore Sun to-day says: "When Congress reconvenes next December a decided change in the situation relative to the agricultural lobby will be apparent. The American Farm Bureau Federation, once as powerful an element in the consideration of agricultural legislation as the Anti-Saloon League in the prohibition situation, seems to be fading out of the political picture, principally as a result of the collapse of the Farmer Grain Marketing Corporation. The federation's decline in political influence, following the failure of its big grain marketing scheme, has been sufficient, it appears, to reduce materially its militant power over Congress....."

Section 2

Cotton and Wheat

The American Review of Reviews for August says: "Cotton and wheat are commodities the production and sale of which require official supervision, particularly as regards grades, warehousing, credits and transportation. They do not, however, lend themselves so obviously to those methods of cooperative marketing that are prevalent in California, as do many other products. To what extent the speculative trading in cotton and wheat on the New York and Chicago exchanges produces fluctuations in price that are harmful to agriculture is a question that is not susceptible of a simple answer, Upon the whole, we are inclined to think that wheat gambling disturbs orderly marketing and is therefore harmful to farmers, while also we are free to observe that it is an extremely disreputable thing, and one that ought to be frowned upon by everybody engaged in legitimate business. To what extent it can be successfully discouraged by law is quite another matter. There has been overproduction of wheat on new lands, and it has been a mistaken policy to develop those wheat areas so rapidly. Not only have the wheat farmers of these new regions brought disappointment upon themselves, but they have greatly disturbed the better balanced agriculture of the older regions, where wheat takes its place in a proper rotation of crops. California deserves great credit for having passed quickly through the wheat stage, and having attained its present status, with its highly specialized market products that add to the wealth of the country without breaking down the farming practices of older regions."

Farmer Independence

An editorial in The Country Gentleman for August 1 says: "The organization of life to-day, outside of agriculture, affords less and less chance for the individual to work for himself. A recent report of the National Bureau of Economic Research brings out that fact rather startlingly. It reveals that only 9,600,000 of our population are employers or are working for themselves. The number is more than 200,000 fewer than in 1909, despite something like a twenty-five per cent increase in population during the fifteen years contained in the check-up. Farming would surely account for at least half of those classed as employers or working for themselves, although only about a quarter of the Nation's workers are engaged in it. Here is something to think about! In industry and commerce the tendency is to place the responsibility of management in fewer and fewer hands. It is a generally accepted view that this makes for greater efficiency. At any rate the tendency is definitely established and seems more likely to grow than to diminish. But in agriculture the individual farmer still retains the managerial reins. Though management involves a responsibility, it also carries with it privileges and satisfactions that many men are loath to surrender. Whether farming will be able to keep this feature permanently, in contrast to the rest of the working world, is an open question. Probably it will be answered by the degree to which farmers as a whole are able to increase their skill and efficiency in the management of their business."

Italian Grain Tariff

The press of July 31 states that the Italian Cabinet has approved a decree enforcing, from July 24, the import duties which were established by the Italian tariff of 1921 on certain grains and flours, but which have been temporarily waived or reduced since that time. They are as follows (all in gold lire per 100 gross kilos): Wheat, 7.50; rye, 4.50; corn, other than white, 1.15; wheat flour, 11.50; semolina,15.50; macaroni, 16; oats, 4 (all these formerly temporarily exempt from duty); rye flour, 6.50; oat flour, 6; yellow corn meal, 3.15 (all these formerly dutiable at 1.35); bread and hard tack, 16 (formerly temporarily dutiable at 5.50).

Section 3

Department of Agriculture

An editorial in The Milwaukee Journal for July 26 says: "Word come that a congressional committee wants to transfer the Federal forests from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior. Natural resources, transferred to the Department of the Interior, have been unsafe....There are a few million acres of these public forests worth, perhaps, a billion or more dollars. Most of them are in the West. Privately owned forests have been cut all around them. Men have made money out of those private forests but now are losing their businesses. They can not get more private land from which to harvest trees. Is it not natural then that these men should be looking with hungry eyes on the stands of timber locked up in the national forests? Is it not natural, too, that they should think, if they can get those forests transferred to the Department of the Interior, they may be able to induce that department to release them? Nothing very concrete has yet come from the committee that is now 'investigating' the Forest Service. It is no surprising thing, though, to hear rumors that the first move will be to get the forests out of the hands of the Department of Agriculture and into the hands of the Department of the Interior. The American people will do well to gird themselves, now, for a fight on this. Those forests are vital to the future of the Nation. They should be left where they will be guarded, not moved where guardianship too often has been proved unsafe."

Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

July 31: Chicago hog prices closed at $14.30 for the top and $12.60 to $14.10 for the bulk. Medium and good beef steers $7.75 to $14.15; butcher cows and heifers $3.85 to $13.50; feeder steers $5.75 to $8.50; light and medium weight veal calves $9.75 to $13; fat lambs $14.25 to $16; feeding lambs $14 to $15.50; yearlings $10 to $13.50; fat ewes $4.75 to $8.75.

Virginia Irish Cobbler potatoes 25 to 75¢ higher than a week ago, closing at $6 to $6.50 per barrel in eastern markets. Prices of watermelons from Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina declined about $50 per carload in terminal markets to a range of $150 to $450 for 22-30 pound stock. Georgia Elberta peaches 25¢ lower at $2 to $2.75 per crate or bushel basket in leading markets. Massachusetts yellow onions 25¢ lower in the East at $4.50 to $5.25 per 100 pound sack and $4 to $4.25 f.o.b. Connecticut Valley points. Cantaloupes, Salmon Tints, from the Turlock section of California dropped $1 to $2 to a range of $1.50 to $2.75 per standard 45 in consuming centers.

Closing prices on 92 score butter: New York 43¢; Philadelphia 44¢; Boston 44¢.

Middling spot cotton in 10 designated spot markets down 2 points, closing at 24.64¢ per lb. New York October future contracts declined 4 points, closing at 24.36¢.

Grain prices quoted July 31: No.1 dark northern Minneapolis $1.53 to $1.73. No.2 red winter Chicago $1.59 1/2 to $1.62 1/2; St.Louis $1.60 to $1.53; Kansas City $1.62. No.2 hard winter Chicago $1.59 1/4 to $1.63 3/4; St. Louis $1.53; Kansas City $1.55 to $1.62. No.2 mixed corn Chicago $1.06 1/2; Kansas City $1.03. No.3 mixed corn Minneapolis 99¢. No.2 yellow corn Chicago $1.09; St. Louis $1.08 1/2; Kansas City $1.10. No.3 yellow corn Chicago $1.07 1/2;Minneapolis $1.04. No.2 white corn Chicago $1.06 1/2; St. Louis $1.06. Kansas City $1.03. No.3 white oats Chicago 40 1/4 to 42 1/2¢; Minneapolis 38¢; St.Louis 41¢. No.2 white oats Kansas City 42 1/2¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.).

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DAILY DIGEST

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Vol.XVIII, No. 28 Section 1 August 3, 1925.

THE COTTON REPORT A New Orleans dispatch to the press to-day says: "With the next Government report only a little more than a week off the market will again pass under the influence of pre-bureau conditions. The doubt and hesitation that precedes every report during the growing season has induced many traders to believe that the issue of reports twice a month instead of monthly as formerly is a serious mistake....."

EUROPEAN GRAIN HARVESTS A Berlin dispatch to the press of August 3 states that the German Ministry of Agriculture, discussing the home wheat crop last week, characterized Germany's prospective yield as very good but not a high record. In practically all the eastern countries the crops are favorable. The Esthonian estimate, based on conditions as of July 1, puts the wheat yield 38 per cent above the average of the last ten years. In Lithuania the wheat yield is reported 15 per cent above 1924. The Bulgarian Food Ministry reports so exceptionally large a crop that difficulty is being found in storing it and states that the yield of wheat and rye per acre is the highest on record. Crop reports from Russia continue favorable.

COTTON FOR RUSSIA A Moscow dispatch to the press to-day states that Reeve Schley, vice president of the Chase National Bank of New York, and Mr. Fleming of New York, a cotton man connected with the Textile Commission, arrived at Moscow August 2. Their visit is connected with an attempt to negotiate with the All-Russian Textile Syndicate big purchases of cotton in America and the rehabilitation of the Soviet textile industry on the technical lines used in the United States.

INSTITUTE OF COOPERATION PROCEEDINGS A Philadelphia dispatch to the press of August 2 states that the Federation of Grower Cooperative Fruit Associations in the United States cut waste in marketing costs by $1,700,000 in the last year, and an additional $2,000,000 was added to the farmers' returns without increasing the consumers' cost, Arthur R. Rule, general manager of the Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers, told the American Institute of Cooperation at the University of Pennsylvania, July 31. "Joint national selling is still young," he said, "but successful experience points to a greater pooling of effort in reaching the international markets for perishables." Cooperative marketing tends to bring about orderly distribution, which in turn tends to stabilize prices, Mr.Rule declared, and added: "Stability of prices tends to narrower margins of profit by jobbers and retailers. This means lower average cost to consumers. Thus, the cooperative movement inevitably reduces the cost of living and justifies the wholehearted support of consumers."

S. G. Rubinow, St. Paul, said that a movement was under way to organize a national potato growers' exchange to handle the common problems of the State Cooperative Potato Growers' Associations of Maine, Colorado, Michigan, Idaho and Minnesota. "This national exchange," said Mr. Rubinow,"will eventually set up similar State exchanges in all the late-potato producing States."

Section 2

Egg Marketing in Canada

Nor'West Farmer (Winnipeg) for July 20 says: "A marked improvement in the quality of the eggs marketed from the prairie provinces has been noted since egg grading regulations came into effect. Prairie summer eggs, formerly an inferior product as judged by eastern standards, are now on par with the best produced in Ontario and Quebec, and are bought by the carload on Government grading without inspection by the purchaser, something that was unheard of a few years ago. Farmers complain that egg grading does not benefit them, the advantage, if any, being on the side of the consumer who now gets what he pays for. As a matter of fact, the grading is a decided advantage to farmers in that the development of outside markets is now possible, and with proper marketing methods the better price paid for No.1 eggs will pass back to the producer. Co-operative egg marketing, now fast developing in all three provinces, will demonstrate that egg grading is in the interest of producers. One would hardly expect country store keepers and traveling egg buyers to be out-spoken advocates of grading."

Farmer Prosperity

An editorial in Farm & Ranch for July 11 says: "Persistent rumors come out of the air that the farmers are broke. Every few days it is repeated in the press with variations, usually with the tremolo stops in full action. It would be sad were it not disgusting. We could shed tears did it not arouse wrath. We speak of and for the farmers of the Southwest because we know them and do not know the rest of the country. There is poverty, yes, but there is also prosperity. Texas farmers averaged a return of $31.46 on each cultivated acre last year, and Oklahoma farmers only $5 less. The banks of the entire Southwest are full of money, and a large part of it belongs to farmers.....There are farmers and farmers. In the same community are two with equal opportunity under equal conditions, one of them with money in the bank and the other having to be grub-staked from year to year. Who authorizes the sob artists to wail over the entire country because there are men in it who are failures? The woes of farmers have been sung so long that the habit of being pitied has been forced on them. Tell a man he is down and out often enough and he will begin to believe it. Pity him and you destroy his independence. 'Help' him by donation and you pauperize him. Real farmers resent this pitying. What farmers need above all else is to stand up on their own hind legs and assert their self-respect."

Florida's Production

"In the light of California's experience, the further development of Florida's production will be obersved with keen interest. Almost everything (except wheat and certain other cereals and grasses) can be grown advantageously in this marvelous peninsula. The enthusiasm that is now going into the development of Florida, however, must not blind the leaders of that State to the need of planning with all possible foresight for the marketing of products. There are now considerably more than twice as many orange trees of bearing age in Florida as there were five years ago; and it is estimated that five years hence the orange crop will be twice as large as that of the present year. Florida has already passed California in this matter of citrus fruits. But the American appetite for oranges will always easily absorb all that California can produce, the citrus areas being strictly limited by conditions of soil and climate. Florida's citrus lands are relatively very extensive. Mr. (Ralph P.) Merritt shows, in the case of raisins, how greatly the market for a particular commodity can be developed by business methods. Pacific Coast prunes,

figs, and various other commodities handled cooperatively, are likely not only to hold their own but to find increasing demand. Florida, on the other hand, may be in some danger of developing production more rapidly than shipping and marketing facilities are available. Foresight can avert such misfortunes. California carries on an intensive agriculture that succeeds in supporting very high valuations for orchards and vineyards, and for lands devoted to various garden and field crops. Vast stretches of neglected and undeveloped Florida lands have been held at absurdly low prices, in view of what they could be made to produce. The present Florida boom has taken the form of a general discovery of the inherent value of these lands for purposes of production. Real estate for farm purposes has advanced rapidly, and it now becomes desirable to remember that these new land prices can be maintained and further increased only if marketing problems are handled as ably and courageously as in California." (Am. Review of Reviews, August.)

Forestation in Canada

An editorial in The Nor'-West Farmer for July 20 says: "Last spring the tree planting division of the forestry branch of the Department of the Interior completed its twenty-fifth annual distribution of trees to farmers in the Prairie Provinces. In these years the division has sent out for farm shelter-belt planting a total of over 81,000,000 seedlings and cuttings of broad-leaf trees and nearly 1,500,000 young spruce and pine transplants. Approximately forty thousand shelter-belts have been established since this distribution began. Several thousand carefully prepared planting reports each year furnish the branch with accurate information as to the success of these plantations, and these reports indicate that fully 80 per cent of them are in a thriving condition. The stock is grown at two forest nursery stations, the one at Indian Head, Sask., supplying the southern portions of the three prairie provinces, and the other at Sutherland, Sask., providing material for the northern parts. The shipping season this year extended from April 14 to May 1, and during that period 2,470,000 seedlings, cuttings and transplants were sent out from Indian Head to 3,080 farmers, and 2,500,000 seedlings and cuttings were distributed from Sutherland to 3,010 farmers. Most of this stock is used for planting shelter-belts about farm buildings and gardens, but there is an increasing demand for material for field shelter-belts for crop protection and control of soil-drifting. An interesting and important development of the tree-planting movement is the attitude which teachers and educational authorities, particularly in Saskatchewan, are beginning to take towards it. Many school grounds have been planted with the assistance of the forestry branch. In Saskatchewan 202 schools were this spring supplied with 155,000 seedlings and cuttings, and a smaller number were similarly assisted in Manitoba and Alberta."

Game Conservation

An editorial in Hunter-Trader-Trapper for August says: "It is gratifying to note that in a number of States there has grown to be a conception of the fact that methods of conservation of wild life must include something more than mere petty regulations and prohibitions. A conspicuous example of this is the biological investigation being carried on systematically in the State of Minnesota. An appendix to the last Biennial Report of the Minnesota Game and Fish Commissioner consists of the report of the State Biologist of the reconnaissance of the Root River basin in Southern Minnesota. The report is accompanied by a detailed map made by the investigator from information gathered by a personal survey and inspection of every portion of the territory included. This report is one of a

series of units which have been developed in the same way in that State, and which it is proposed to continue until the survey for the entire State is completed, which naturally will consume considerable time. Some of the other areas, chiefly those embracing trout waters, which have been thoroughly surveyed and mapped, include the Lake Superior Watershed in the northeastern part of the State, and Southern Pine County in eastern Minnesota. Knowledge gathered in this way, by trained field men, is invaluable as a basis for fish and game propagation and control. It is an example of putting into effect a principle which has come to be recognized, among all well-informed conservationists, that all methods for increase, control and preservation of wild animal life must be based upon scientific knowledge as well as practical experience."

German Agriculture

A Berlin dispatch to the press of August 1 states that measures providing for an extensive program of intensified agriculture will be considered soon in the Reichstag. This program will be part of extensive plans for a Nation-wide study of Germany's immediate economic needs. Increased agricultural production and the general improvement of social conditions especially will be sought. The ultimate goal is to make Germany self-supporting from the standpoint of food production.

Government Land Tenantry

An editorial in The Fort Wayne News-Sentinel for July 21 says: "We learn that the United States Government now finds itself in possession of a large amount of farm land, taken under foreclosure from farmers under the Federal Farm Loan system. It is worthy of note that the foreclosures have constituted an extremely small fraction of the total number of loans made, as compared with foreclosures made by private loan companies. Still, the aggregate acreage thus held by the Government has become so large that some concern is felt as to its satisfactory disposal. There were no definite provisions, it seems, under the Federal Farm Loan act, for the placing of land thus held in the hands of other farmers. Here would appear to be an opportunity for the Government to experiment with some system for counteracting farm tenantry, and for the possible stimulation of agricultural ownership. Some suggestions have been heard that the Government make use of the old homestead plan by making it possible for farmers to 'prove up' on this land, in a period of from five to seven years, under the stipulation that the occupying farmers must, within that time, repay to the Government not less than 50 per cent of the appraised value of the land so held. Demonstration of good faith by the occupants, by the payment of such a portion of the land cost, would likely justify the Government in turning over the transaction to the Federal Farm Loan system, to which body the farmer could complete his payments under an easy amortization plan, eventually acquiring clear title. Success of such an experiment might naturally result in the Government extending the system through the outright purchase of other lands, and thus opening the way to farm ownership on a large scale. There is certainly a sufficiently great increase in tenantry in some rural regions to be really alarming. And some such constructive experimentation would seem justifiable, since it would involve no undue paternalism. "

Immigration and Farm Population

An editorial in The Michigan Farmer for July 18 says: "With the great trend toward the cities, one often wonders if our rural population will not dwindle to a danger point. But when one surveys the immigration figures he is assured that it will not, for the present at least.

Through our present selective immigration laws we are getting annually about 25,000 skilled farmers from the countries which are noted for their farming activities. For instance, Holland, which produces the highest type of farmer, has filled thirty-seven per cent of its quota allowed under our laws, with farmers. Germany has sent twenty per cent of its quota in farmers, or about 10,000, and Germans are always good farmers. Denmark has contributed over 700 to our farm population, and little Switzerland has sent over 800. It leads in percentage of farmers its quota with forty per cent. Sweden, Norway and Belgium have also added to the 25,000 who have come over."

Japanese Food Needs

The food and population problem still continues the most serious one confronting Japan. At a recent meeting of high officials of the Department of Agriculture and Forestry it was decided that the Government should revise the regulations for opening up and bringing land under cultivation. The officials were of the opinion that there are considerable areas in Hokkaido and Korea which might be opened up and tilled if proper encouragement were offered settlers. It was stated that, while the area of land in Japan and the volume of foodstuffs have been materially increased, the rate of increase has begun to fall off lately and is not keeping pace with the increase of population. Consequently, additional inducements are to be offered settlers in the districts which are still open to cultivation. (Press, July 30.)

Peasant Servitude in Mexico

An Associated Press dispatch from Mexico City says: "Liberation of the agricultural population of Mexico by a law dealing with inherited estates is planned by President Calles, declares Deputy Ezequiel Padilla in an article in the newspaper Excelsior in which the existing Mexican political and Parliamentary situation is reviewed preparatory to the opening of Congress in September. Calles is quoted as having declared that he will send several bills to Congress dealing with social conditions because many of the existing conflicts in the country are due to the lack of proper legislation. The most important measure is the one referring to the patrimony of each family, and it is intended to bring about the liberation of the peasant class, which the President says practically remains in servitude."

Wisconsin University

An editorial in The American Review of Reviews for August says: "Wisconsin will do well now to take careful account of stock and to choose its new leaders and policies with open-mindedness, and with renunciation of the rancors and prejudices of the past. At this moment a noble figure in the educational world, President Birge, lays down his task at the University of Wisconsin, and a brilliant young thinker and orator, Mr. Glenn Frank, becomes his successor. Also, at this moment, the most eminent teacher of political economy who has ever influenced the thinking and work of American students and publicists retires from the headship of the department of economics in that same university. Prof. Richard T. Ely will remain, however, as honorary professor of political economy, and will spend a part of his time in work at Madison. With all the vigor he displayed in his creative youth, Dr. Ely has shaped a new enterprise known as the 'Institute for Research in Land Economics'; and this institute--with strong support from educational and business sources--has now become affiliated with the Northwestern University at Chicago. Wisconsin is deeply indebted to a group of scholarly leaders whose example should inspire the younger men and women to act harmoniously for the future good of so distinguished a State."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products July 31: Chicago hog prices ranged from 10 to 40¢ low for the week ending July 31. Medium and good beef steers 25¢ lower to 40¢ higher; butcher cows and heifers steady to 25¢ higher; feeder steers 25¢ higher; light and medium weight veal calves 50¢ to $1 higher. Fat lambs 35 to 75¢ higher; feeding lambs 75¢ higher; yearlings steady; fat ewes steady to 25¢ higher.

Potato markets strong. Virginia Irish Cobblers 25¢ to 75¢ higher for the week. Kansas and Missouri stock sold 40¢ to 50¢ higher on the Chicago carlot market . Prices of watermelons from Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina declined about $50 per carload in terminal markets to a range of $150 to $450 for 22-30 pound stock. Cantaloupe markets weak. Salmon Tints from the Turlock section of California dropped $1 to $2 to a range of $1.50 to $2.75 per standard 45 in consuming centers.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated spot markets declined 51 points for the week; New York October future contracts declined 43 points.

Butter markets weak and lower although during the early part of the week ending to-day they were in a firm and fairly active position. Receipts indicate that production has already reached its peak and is now tending toward the down grade, although at the moment supplies are more than ample.

Cheese markets continued to rule firm with fairly active buying both at primary markets and at terminal markets. Prices on the cheese Boards of July 24, showed practically no change although selling margins were reported as being slightly higher than previously.

Hay market quiet. Demand slack with consumers taking for immediate needs only and light receipts ample for trade needs. Timothy and alfalfa practically steady, prairie easier.

Feed markets dull. Wheatfeeds easier, especially heavy feeds. Linseed meal firm at $49 Buffalo. Hominy feed quiet, offerings and demand light, prices unchanged.

Grain market easier. Wheat futures generally about one cent lower than week ago with very light foreign demand although domestic mills buying freely. Corn futures about one to two cents lower with beneficial rains in Corn Belt. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

Industrials and Railroads

Average closing price	Aug. 1,	July 31,	Aug. 1, 1924
20 Industrials	134.45	133.81	102.12
20 R.R. stocks	99.02	98.74	89.87

(Wall St. Jour., Aug. 3.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the United States Department of Agriculture for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Responsibility, approval or disapproval, for views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect accurately the news of importance.

Vol.XVIII, No. 29 Section 1 August 4, 1925.

ADMINISTRATION AFFAIRS

A Swampscott, Mass., dispatch to the press to-day states that John T. Adams, of Iowa, former chairman of the Republican National Committee, who was asked to meet the President, said yesterday: "The farmers out our way are enjoying prosperity this summer. Because of this fact I do not believe they are taking much interest in politics or in the proposed radical changes in the administration's farm program. Neither do I think the farmer is losing any sleep about the reduction in the tariff. It is my personal opinion that business generally is good in my State, and from reports I have received I judge that business is reasonably good throughout the entire country."

The dispatch says further: "The attitude of the administration respecting appointment of women to office was expressed August 3, when it was said in official circles that President Coolidge would appoint a woman to succeed Mrs.Helen Gardener as a member of the United States Civil Service Commission. The President is opposed to establishing a precedent for appointing women to judicial places, but has no prejudices against them for places in which they have shown special aptitude. He appointed several women while Governor of Massachusetts, and recently appointed a woman to be Collector of the Customs in Hawaii."

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT DISCHARGES

The press to-day states that Government departments suffered a net loss of 843 employees during the month of June, it was disclosed yesterday when changes in personnel for that period were disclosed for the first time. During June 1,786 employees left the service, while 943 were added. This left 63,736 employees in the service of the Government here on June 30. The Department of Commerce had the biggest reduction in force and also the largest addition. It let out 375 employees and at the same time took on 216. The Veterans' Bureau let out 331 employees but only took on 45. The Treasury Department separated 246 workers and added 170. The Office of Public Buildings and Parks let out 85 employees but added 116 to the rolls.

INTERSTATE HIGHWAYS BOARD

An Associated Press dispatch to-day states that having cleared up most of its preliminary discussion yesterday, the Joint Board on Interstate Highways plans to get down to action to-day on the creation of a system of United States highways with uniform markers. The members reviewed yesterday a mass of information obtained at regional meetings and divided into committees to study particular routes. To-day they will reassemble as a whole to seek final conclusions on the roads that will honeycomb the United States as designated highways for tourists. Representatives of a number of State highway departments appeared before the board.

CORN BELT FARMERS ON RATE INCREASE

A Des Moines dispatch to the press to-day states that resolutions calling upon the Interstate Commerce Commission to refuse the petition of western railroads for an increase in freight rates were passed by the Corn Belt committee of Farm Organizations, which met in session at Des Moines yesterday for its first conference since its appointment last May.

Section 2

British Agriculture

In a review of a paper recently read before the annual meetings of the Agricultural Education Association at Reading, England, by Dr. A. G. Ruston, of Leeds University, Country Life (London) for July 25 says: "It would appear from a very intensive study of agricultural accounts that in good or bad times the greatest stability in the industry obtains where the farms are not too small--holdings of about 150 acres proving ideal. Furthermore, the farms should be such that the fair rents are not too cheap, and that capital should be available for the free spending of money on essentials, but that there should be a very careful hand kept on expenditure relating to non-essentials. It should also not be overlooked that the business capacity of the individual farmer is an important factor, and in this sense there is increasing realization on the part of investigators that the business side of farming needs greater attention than has been the case previously. The great weakness in the present agricultural system is undoubtedly the inability on the part of the farmer to control satisfactorily the price he receives for his produce. These prices largely determine the profit or loss experienced in the industry. At the same time there is every indication that we have now entered on a period of greater stability and that arable farming, which incidentally represents the largest output per acre in terms of food production, is now experiencing more prosperous conditions....In other words, a farmer must be a seer. He must adopt expedients for slump periods, but must also be prepared to anticipate the periods when hardening of the markets takes place, so as to take advantage of them. The labor question is undoubtedly one which requires investigation, for there are three partners in the profits of agriculture, viz., the landlord who gets his rent, the laborer for his wages and the farmer who receives the profits, if there are any. The two first-mentioned partners must receive their money irrespective of the occupier's plight, and it is therefore necessary that the organization of the farm should be such as to insure satisfactory remuneration of all the partners. One thing is definitely certain, and that is there is no room for philanthropy in agriculture so far as the labor question is concerned. This is the curse of many home farms form the financial viewpoint, in that inefficient labor is retained on a pension basis, and where no recognition and allowance is made for this, then the accounts are invariably unsatisfactory."

Cotton Report

An editorial in The Financial Age for August 1 says: "Not for some time have the markets been more taken aback than on the occasion of the recent publication of the Government's last cotton report.... It must be remembered, however, that even the present Government estimate of a crop of 13,588,000 bales, if the promise should be fulfilled, would mean for the country the second largest crop since 1914, with a gain of about 3,500,000 bales over 1923, and no less than 5,500,000 bales over 1921. If we leave out of consideration the heavy yield last year, it would be necessary to go back to the first war year, when the country produced 16,135,000 bales. It is also interesting to note that the export movement so far has touched at 8,169,000 bales for the season, or some 2,400,000 bales ahead of the corresponding period last

year. Domestic consumption will increase materially, as there is already a gain of 500,000 bales as compared with this time last year. It is safe to say that the cotton market will see a good deal of excitement from now on...."

Farm Land Values

An editorial in The Breeder's Gazette for July 23 says: "Considerable money is being invested in productive farm land at values generally 50 per cent less than were quoted at the pinnacle of post-war inflation. There is little demand for unimproved, cut-over or otherwise undesirable acreage, but in the Corn Belt States activity in farm lands is evident. Two factors adverse to speculative farm land operations are high taxes and the scarcity of competent labor. These furnish a reasonable assurance that values will not exceed an intrinsic basis, but during the depression this basis was ignored. Already a substantial increment of the unearned type has been registered, removing all doubt that the trend will be upward. A somewhat riotous 'boom' in urban and suburban real estate is in the subsidence stage, prompting investors to turn attention to more stable and productive rural property. In the present and future trend of values opportunities for investments in western pastoral land should not be overlooked. Ranch property has never been so cheap as it is now, when transportation facilities and other advantages not available in the pioneer period are reckoned with, and as rehabilitation of the livestock industry progresses these properties will show a substantial enhancement, especially if they are economically and intelligently operated meanwhile."

Industrial Interdependence

An editorial in The Idaho Farmer for July 9 says: "The industrial world is just now awakening to the fact that when the farmer is hard up other lines of business can not prosper very well. Just so the farmer must realize that his prosperity rests in great part upon the prosperity of other branches of business. For instance, the farmer's product will bring little income if the general consuming public can not buy at a good price. The public can not buy at a good price unless the working men in the factories, lumber yards, on the railroads and so on are receiving fair wages. These workmen can not receive fair wages unless the firms for which they are working are able to dispose of their products at reasonable prices. These firms can not dispose of their goods unless the farmer, among other consumers of them, is able to buy. And so it goes around the circle. We are all interdependent. One of us can not thrive unless the other does. Possibly the so-called business world has been slower to recognize its dependence upon agriculture than has the farmer his dependence upon the other branches of business. This is neither here nor there. Our common problem is to know that we can not prosper if the other fellow doesn't, and that the other fellow can't unless we do."

Instruction in Cooperative Marketing

An editorial in Hoard's Dairyman for July 31 says: "At the National Education Association Convention held at Indianapolis, Ind., the opinion of adopting a policy to teach cooperative marketing in all schools, including both the city and rural schools, was favorably supported. There is no question but that the farmer needs a clearer and better understanding of cooperative marketing, what he may expect from

it and his duty as a cooperator. We doubt, however, the wisdom of teaching cooperative marketing in the rural schools or the city schools. In the first place, few, if any, school teachers have any knowledge of the subject and secondly, the students in most cases, unless it be those in the high school, are too young to comprehend the meaning and purpose of cooperative marketing....It seems to us that the first step to instructing students in cooperative marketing should start in our colleges of agriculture. There should be offered in these institutions courses in cooperation. The ages of students who enter our colleges range from 18 to 22 years and this age is quite as young as they may be expected to grasp a course of this character. It is our opinion that the rural and the city schools better confine themselves to the subjects they are already teaching rather than attempt to tackle a subject as complicated as that of cooperative marketing. To try to teach them a subject of this character when too young and with inefficient preparation and teachers incapable of giving instruction in cooperation, will be, in our opinion, a waste of time and money. It would be better for our colleges of agriculture to establish in their short courses for farmers, as well as in their college course, an opportunity for the farmers and the students to study cooperation rather than to have it form a part of the course of study either in the rural or the city schools."

Marketing and the Middleman

An editorial in Successful Farming for August says: "Only 29 per cent of all workers are producers on the farms, in the mines and forests. Seventy-one per cent of all those classed as workers in gainful occupations are distributors of the products produced by the 29 per cent. It is quite important for the farmers that too many of those engaged in distribution do not get thrown into their own class, that of production. Some get excited if they hear or discover that it costs as much or more to distribute a farm product as the producer gets for it. They want to throw a monkey wrench into the machinery of distribution by kicking out a lot of middlemen....The point to be considered is that most of the handlings of products have become necessary, or at least desirable, because of our present complicated mode of living. We could live the simple life again but we do not want to. And as long as we do not want to, there will be middlemen catering to our whims and fancies. Some like to buy potatoes wrapped in tissue paper. That is their business, foolish as it may seem. But so long as producers send little, scrawny potatoes to market, somebody will have to screen them out before they get to the consumer. So long as producers send their mustard seed and such stuff to market, somebody has to clean the grain before the consumer can use it. So long as scrawny, half-fed poultry is sent to market, somebody must hold it, fatten it and make it presentable before the critical consumer will buy. So long as poor apples are sent to market, somebody must run them out of sight and make vinegar or pies. The consumer wants good fruit. All of these sortings, cleanings, fittings for consumption could be done on the farms but, if they are not, then the cost of distribution is enhanced by extra handlings by some middlemen who do these things for the consumers. If producers feel that it costs too much to do these things on the farms, or at least feel that they will not get extra money for this preparation of products, then they should not complain about the wide margin between price they get for poor stuff and the price paid by the consumer for recleaned, graded, fattened, sorted and nice-looking stuff. It is not the

middlemen who are robbing the producers so much as it is the poor stuff that producers put into competition with their good stuff. No doubt some short cuts can be made, will be made, by cooperative marketing. No doubt that distributors may eventually find means of shortening the routes of distribution, but there is less to be hoped for in that direction than in the proper grading and preparation of products before they start on the route of distribution. The Dairymen's League Cooperative Association of New York has found it to its advantage to lease five of the large milk manufacturing plants to the middleman enemy it sought to eliminate. By so doing it has decreased its administrative expense. It does not always pay to take the place of the middleman. But it does pay to be ready to put up a good fight when necessary."

Rubber Price

A London dispatch to the press of August 3 says: "The Colonial Office announcement yesterday that permission would be granted for the exportation from Ceylon, the Federated Malay States and the Straits Settlements, of 75 per cent of their rubber production is held to prove that the British Government has not modified its view regarding automatic operation of the Stevenson rubber scheme. This view is that the Stevenson plan, within the coming six months period, will provide the market with sufficient supplies of rubber without recourse to any exceptional relief such as has been suggested by rubber interests in the United States."

Wheat in Foreign Trade

An editorial in The Wall Street Journal for August 3 says: "In the fiscal year ended June 30 wheat and flour added $404,372,000 to our export trade. This compares with $166,000,000 in the preceding year. If we add crackers, macaroni and the by-product of milling, the total is about $408,000,000. This entitles wheat to sit in that exclusive company now made up of the cotton and automobile families. Unfortunately, however, wheat must retire from this society in the present year. There were 195,490,000 bushels of wheat exported and 13,896,000 barrels of flour. As it would take 62,532,000 bushels of wheat to make that quantity of flour the total exports, in terms of wheat, would amount to 267,022,000 bushels, exclusive of the small part used in the exported prepared foods. Britain, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Denmark and Norway were the principal purchasers, although Cuba is also an important customer for flour. World supply of wheat for this coming year will vary little from that of last, which, although sufficient, left no adequate margin for safety. The crops of sixteen countries of the northern hemisphere, including the United States and Canada, now indicate 2,101,000,000 bushels. A year ago these same countries produced 2,061,700,000 bushels. The increase this year is only 1.9 per cent. Whether the bread supply will be full or not must depend upon the southern hemisphere. A slight change in the weather there either way might make conditions approaching feast or famine. In any event the world will want what wheat we have to spare. By close figuring the United States, on present prospects, might spare 50,000,000 bushels of wheat. There is also a certain amount of low grade flour which must always be exported because there is no market in the United States for it. On the face of the situation it looks as though all of our surplus bread wheat will find a market in foreign countries and probably at a satisfactory price. By no stretch of the imagination could the total value approximate anything like the total of the past year, but it will be large enough to make a most respectable addition to the foodstuffs division, which is one of the largest classes of our foreign trade."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

August 3: Chicago hog prices closed at $14.40 for the top with bulk of sales $12.60 to $14.20; medium and good beef steers $7.75 to $14.15; butcher cows and heifers $3.75 to $13.50; feeder steers $5.75 to $8.50; light and medium weight veal calves $9.75 to $12.75. Fat lambs $13.75 to $15; yearlings $9.75 to $12.75; fat ewes $4.50 to $8.50. Prices of good grade meats in Eastern Markets: Beef $16 to $20; veal $15 to $20; lamb $27 to $30; mutton $14 to $18; light pork loins $26 to $31; heavy loins $17 to $24.

Virginia and Maryland Irish Cobblers $5.25-$5.50 in New York City. Mostly $6-$6.60 per barrel in leading markets. New Jersey sacked Cobblers $3.50-$4 per 100 pounds in leading eastern cities; Kansas and Missouri Cobblers $2.60-$2.75 on the Chicago carlot market. Southeastern Tom Watson watermelons averaging 22-30 pounds, $175-$400 bulk per car. Thurmond Grays f.o.b. Macon, $100-$185. Turlock Section Salmon Tint Cantaloupes $1.50-$2.75 per standard 45 in consuming centers. Delaware and Maryland Green Meats and Salmon Tints $1-$1.50 in the East. Georgia and North Carolina Elberta peaches $2-$2.75 per six-basket carrier in city markets, bushel baskets as high as $3 in a few cities. Best Arkansas stock was jobbing at $2.25-$2.75 per bushel in the Middle West.

92 score Butter: New York 43½¢; Chicago 41¾¢; Philadelphia 44½, Boston 44.

Grain prices quoted August 3: No.1 dark northern Minneapolis $1.63 to $1.84. No.2 red winter Chicago $1.62 3/4 to $1.66 3/4; St. Louis $1.69 to $1.71; Kansas City $1.65 to $1.67. No.2 Hard winter Chicago $1.56 5/8 to $1.61; St. Louis $1.59 to $1.59 1/2; Kansas City $1.60 to $1.65. No.2 mixed corn Chicago $1.07 to $1.08 3/4. No.2 yellow corn Chicago $1.10 to $1.11; St. Louis $1.10; Kansas City $1.08 to $1.08 1/2. No.3 yellow corn Chicago $1.09 to $1.10; Minneapolis $1.04 3/4 to $1.05 1/4. No.3 white corn Chicago $1.06 3/4 to $1.07 1/2; No.2 white corn Kansas City $1.03 to $1.04; St. Louis $1.07 1/2. No.3 white oats Chicago 41 3/4 to 43 1/4¢; Minneapolis 38 5/8 to 38 7/8; St. Louis 41 1/2 to 42 1/2¢; Kansas City - No. 2 white oats 41 1/2 to 42 3/4¢.

Middling spot cotton in 10 designated spot markets closed at 24.30¢ per lb.; October future contracts on the N.Y. cotton exchange declined 122 points, closing at 24.14¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

Industrials and Railroads

Average closing price	Aug. 3,	Aug. 1,	Aug. 2, 1924
20 Industrials	135.81	134.45	102.87
20 R.R. stocks	99.32	99.02	90.02

(Wall St. Jour., Aug. 4.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol.XVIII, No. 30 Section 1 August 5, 1925.

AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE TO BE CALLED

An Associated Press dispatch to the press to-day states that President Coolidge will recall his agricultural conference to map out a legislative program for farm aid. The conference, which was appointed a year ago, presented a program to the last session of Congress in which the principal recommendation was for Government aid in cooperative marketing. Coming before Congress in the closing days of the session, the conference report failed of approval, with considerable opposition voiced to some of its main proposals.

INTERSTATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM CREATED

An Associated Press dispatch to-day states that a system of interstate roads, known as United States highways, was created at Washington yesterday by the joint board of interstate highways. More than 70 roads are included in the system, forming a network over the entire United States and touching every State capital. Thirty arterial routes were designated to traverse the country east and west, north and south, reaching virtually every point of historic and scenic interest. Final action on the routes will not be taken until tomorrow, when they will be numbered and charted. Eight of the roads cross the Rocky mountains and extend across the continent; nine originate along the Gulf coast and terminate in Canada; another starts in northern Idaho and ends at Charleston, S.C., while one begins on Pacific Coast and ends in southern Florida. One route runs the entire length of New England and another starts in Texas and runs across the Southwest and up the Pacific coast to Canada. The shield of the United States was adopted as a model for the outline of route markers for the system of national highways. The shield will have a white background, with the name of the State, the initials U.S. and the route number in black.

SOVIET TRADE

A statement August 4 from the Russian Information Bureau, the Soviet agency in Washington, says that statistics collected for it by Isaiah J. Hoorgin, chairman of the Amtorg Trading Corporation of New York and director of the All-Russian Textile Syndicate, show that trade between Soviet Russia and the United States "broke all records during the first six months of 1925," and that the turnover for this half year period "is about equal to the business for the full year 1924, and is nearly two and a half times that of the half year 1913." Figures are given to show that the turnover for the half year of 1925, ended June 30, was $58,779,736, of which $52,610,645 represented purchases of American goods for shipment to the Soviet union, and $6,169,091 represented sales of Soviet imports in the United States.

SCIENCE IN PRINT

A careful count, published by the Oxford University Press, lists 24,000 publications throughout the world that regularly make a feature of scientific news. This does not include newspapers, which to-day devote an immeasurably larger portion of their space than ever before to outstanding discoveries in medicine, in astronomy, in every field of applied physics and chemistry. (Phila. Ledger, Aug. 5.)

Section 2

Canadian Wheat

An editorial in The Wall Street Journal of August 4 says: "A sample of Manitoba wheat received by the Winnipeg Grain Exchange was badly infested with black rust. Black rust, to the wheat market, inspires something like the feeling caused by the mention of smallpox in earlier times. But in the present case this announcement should not be taken too seriously; it is a local condition and not likely to become general.....But even with the laying of the rust scare a bumper crop in Canada seems less likely now than some weeks ago....It seems certain that the earlier hopes of a bumper crop will not be realized. An early crop of average size seems more probable than anything of bumper proportions. This has some bearing on our own markets. Our last official report forecast a wheat production 193,000,000 bushels less than last year. Since then winter wheat has gained somewhat and spring wheat has probably lost still more, so the production will be 200,000,000 bushels under last year. Also there is a greater production of durum than last year, and this is not a bread grain. At the worst, we should have a small quantity of wheat for export, and the Canadian crop therefore will be an influence in our export returns. Europe also is looking with gratification upon a crop larger than last year. But world supply and demand are so closely adjusted that further loss in Canada may dispel those pleasant expectations."

Dehydration in California

A comparison of the results attained by drying fruits by dehydration rather than by the sun-drying process, with the advantage greatly in favor of the machine method, is made by Professor Arthur W.Christie of the Fruit Products Laboratory of the University of California College of Agriculture in a survey of "The Development of Dehydration in California." (Press, Aug.4.)

Farmer as Customer

"Getting the Farmer Point of View Solved our Problems" is the title of an article by Robert J. Murray, president of the Murray Company, in System for August. He says in part: "Honesdale, Wayne County, Pennsylvania, has a population of less than 4,000. The county has 26,000. At present we conduct on Main Street, Honesdale, a combination hardware store and manufacturing plant, where we carry everything a farmer needs for his farm and home. We do not depend solely upon the town for business, for it is not large enough to support our organization. So we reach out for 30 odd miles, turn over our entire stock six times yearly for a total of $400,000, and average $15 per capita throughout our trading area. Some folks wonder how we do it, To sum up briefly, I should say it is the result of our having discovered the farmer's point of view; having found out what he needs to increase crops, profits, and comfort, and then having them ready for him when he needs them. More, we have learned how to interest him in the things he needs but does not understand. And we have held his good-will and patronage by furnishing him with good service, as well as by enabling him to purchase goods to the best advantage."

Farm Population Decrease

An editorial in Orange Judd Illinois Farmer for August 1 says: "The population of the United States has decreased approximately 182,000 during the year 1924, according to some new data just made public by the Department of Agriculture. The number of persons that actually left the farm was much larger than that, but there were some births and some people who went from city to farm, which made up the difference. Those who are interested in studying economics in a practical way may see here an

interesting example of how economic law works. Conditions have been hard in many parts of the country, and farming presented a great many discouragements. Some people made money right along, some just barely broke even, and some were not able to make both ends meet. Those who could not quite keep up were bound to drop out, and that is what they have done. There will probably be a good many crocodile tears shed over those people leaving the farm, but it need not be startling. Every business works the same way. If there are too many people in the ice business, or the lumber business, or any other, and they are putting so much stuff on the market that prices are made unprofitable for all, some of them are bound to quit. The weaker ones get tired and give up, and as a result those that remain in business begin to find it profitable again. Some of the people who have left the farm might have made good with a little more time. But most of them probably will be better off in some new occupation. Meanwhile the business is getting profitable again for the vast majority that have stay stayed on the job."

France's Trade with United States

France's trade with the United States is growing in value as regards imports but shows a decrease in exports, according to French official trade figures for the first five months of the present year. These figures indicate that France imported 2,642,433,000 francs worth of goods from the United States as against 2,624,448,000 francs worth during the same period last year. This increase places the United States at the head of those countries exporting goods to France, the second place being held by Great Britain whose exports to France for the period January 1 to May 31 of this year totalled 1,972,885,000 francs as against 2,117,247,000 francs for the corresponding period last year. An analysis of the figures representing France's exports shows however, according to advices received by the Bankers Trust Company of New York from its French Information Service, that the United States holds only the fourth place on the list of countries importing goods from France, coming after Great Britain, Belgium and Germany, with purchases having a total value of 1,282,450,000 francs for the first five months of this year, as against 1,470,390,000 francs for the first five months of last year.

Meat Situation

A review of the meat and livestock situation, issued August 3 by the Institute of American Meat Packers, states in part: "All things considered, the wholesale meat trade during the months just closed was fairly good, notwithstanding the facts that the present is an 'in between' period in the trade, and that live hogs continue to sell for more than the packers can obtain for the products therefrom on the basis of current market values. Hogs and cattle, reaching during the month top prices of $14.75 and $15.25 per one hundred pounds, respectively, sold at the highest levels since 1920. Domestic demand for fresh pork, although not strong, was steady, and there was a good trade in smoked meats during most of the month, with values generally firm. The export trade was comparatively quiet during most of the month. In England the impending miners' strike and the continuance of heavy importations of Danish meats, which sold at comparatively low levels, were adverse factors in the trade."

National Farmers' Grain Company

An editorial in Orange Judd Illinois Farmer for August 1 says: "A new grain marketing venture, called 'The National Farmers' Grain Company,' is, at this writing, making an effort to secure a seat on the Chicago Board of Trade and start handling grain from farmers' elevators. It represents the efforts of a number of men who have been prominent in

the farmers' elevator work for several years. Its first application to the Board of Trade was turned down for various reasons, but changes are being made so that it is likely the application will be granted....The general principle of organizing a grain marketing company on a foundation of local elevators is correct.....Those who have contended for the pure pooling plan will not be for this plan, or if they are it will be only because they hope to get control of it and change it. Those who insist on the 'ironclad contract' basis will not find it in this organization, although they will doubtless be around trying to stick in a contract somewhere. And those who insist that a true co-op can do business only with members, will not be satisfied, for this concern plans to pay patronage dividends to member and non-member patrons alike, to avoid payment of the income tax. Good hearty support, purchase of stock, and putting up of real money is necessary if the concern is to go. So far there is about $27,000 subscribed for stock. That is only a drop in the bucket if the company is going to be more than the size of a peanut stand. If farmers and elevators support the new company, it may succeed, but if they do not, it will go the same way as half a dozen of its predecessors, the latest of which is just now in the act of closing up its books."

Rubber in Florida

The Florida Times-Union for July 28 says: "The amazing advance in price of crude rubber, from 17 cents to $1.12 a pound within a year has caused great excitement among the users of that valuable commodity....In America attention is being directed to the possibilities of 'raising our own.' Florida is understood to be admirably adapted to the growth of the rubber tree. Experiments have shown that the climate is suitable and there is ample acreage available for the pioneers who will undertake production. It will cost money to get the matter started. Every new undertaking is, in a measure, a risk; yet who would predict that the automobile industry will slacken or the call for crude rubber be less, in twenty years? The slow growth of the rubber tree prevents exploitation by small capital. It must be undertaken by corporations able to wait for results. But the ultimate risk is apparently small."

Town Tree Planting

An editorial in The Washington Post for August 4 says: "A movement has been started to encourage reforestation in the United States by promoting a new plan for town forests. The necessity for looking after a continued growth of trees in this country is emphasized by only a casual reference to the enormous and constantly increasing consumption of timber. Almost three-quarters of a billion dollars was spent in putting on the market furniture sold in the United States, in 1923, for instance, and 600,000,000 feet of lumber were consumed in the automobile industry. Close to $250,000,000 is paid annually in freight charges upon products of Pacific Coast forests. Nearly every householder in every large city probably has some knowledge of the increased costs of building, because if he does not own his own property, he has in the last several years been brought to face increased rentals. The cost of white paper used in the publication of newspapers and periodicals has a direct bearing on reforestation because most of the print paper used is made from pulpwood. It takes the pulpwood from 7,500 acres of land every week to supply the demand. When it is considered that there are 81,000,000 acres of idle land in this country, much of which can be used for planting trees, it would seem that the movement started to interest the people of the cities in town forests should have the attention of everybody. There are large tracts of land within a few minutes' ride of the center of Washington

that are thick with trees, and there are many acres barren of trees that could be planted. Those behind the scheme for town tree planting assert there is no reason to believe that town forests can and will be made to pay dividends. In many of the streets of Washington, the trees have been taken away for utilitarian purposes, much to the regret of many citizens, but there are vacant places, even in the streets and avenues, where trees can be planted. The idea is one that should be encouraged."

Wild Life Foundation Urged

William C. Adams, director of the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Game, advocates in a report to the American Game Protective Association the establishment of a Wild Life Foundation. Thousands of wealthy sportsmen live and die without contributing a single dollar toward replacing game or toward passing on to other generations a substantial portion of the potentialities for sport enjoyed in their life-times, says Mr. Adams, and in the majority of cases this has been due to lack of a suitable agency to which gifts of money and other property could be made. (N.Y. Times, Aug. 4.)

Section 3

Department of Agriculture

An editorial in The Journal of Commerce for August 4 says: "According to current reports, the Department of Agriculture continues to forecast the yield of crops of almost every description in all parts of the world. Not only domestic grains, cotton and other staple products, but also sugar in Cuba, beet production in Europe, cotton in South Africa and almost every other sort of staple comes under its purview and receives a forecast. Nor does experience give greater skill. On the contrary, it would seem that in crop forecasting, as in some other fields, 'the hand of little employment hath the daintier touch.' The more numerous the forecasts the less accurate they appear to be. Why is it not possible to end this crying evil against which manufacturers of influence have lately lifted up their voices? There is some reason in the department's reply that under the present legislation of Congress it is required to furnish a semi-monthly cotton crop report. This, however, certainly does not hold good of much of the forecasting it does in other directions, and yet it is just this forecasting, with its inevitable errors and faults, that exerts a bad reflex influence on the domestic prices of crops which have a world market and hence are subject to varying conditions of demand as well as to the effects resulting from forecasts and statistical analyses."

Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

August 4: Chicago prices: Hogs, top, $14.50, bulk $12.70 to $14.30; medium and good grade steers $7.75 to $14.15; butcher cows and heifers $3.75 to $13.50; feeder steers $5.75 to $8.50; light and medium weight veal calves $10 to $13. Fat lambs $14 to $15.50; feeding lambs $13.75 to $15; yearlings $9.75 to $13 and fat ewes $4.50 to $8.50.

New Jersey sacked Irish Cobblers ranged $3.50-$4 per 100 pounds in eastern markets; $3.35-$3.50 f.o.b. Northern and Central New Jersey points. Long Island Irish Cobblers $4 in Baltimore. Maryland stock mostly $6-$6.50 per barrel. Southeastern Tom Watson watermelons, 22-30 pound average, $150-$400 bulk per car in leading markets. North Carolina and Georgia Elberta peaches mostly $2-$2.75 per carrier or bushel basket in consuming centers. California Salmon Tint cantaloupes ranged $1.50-$2.50 per standard 45 in leading markets; 90¢-$1.20 f.o.b. Turlock.

Grain prices quoted August 4: No.1 dark northern Minneapolis $1.63-$1.81. No.2 red winter St. Louis $1.71 1/2; Kansas City $1.67-$1.70. No.2 hard winter Chicago $1.59 1/2-$1.62 1/4; St. Louis $1.51; Kansas City $1.62-$1.72. No.2 mixed corn Chicago $1.08; Kansas City $1.04. No.3 mixed corn Minneapolis $1.01. No.2 yellow corn Chicago $1.10-$1.11; St. Louis $1.10; Kansas City $1.08 1/2. No.3 yellow corn Chicago $1.09 1/4; Minneapolis $1.05 1/2. No.2 white corn Chicago $1.08; St. Louis $1.08; Kansas City $1.04. No.3 white oats Chicago 41 1/2-43 cents; Minneapolis 39 3/8 cents; St. Louis 42 cents; No.2 white oats 43 cents.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the 10 designated spot markets declined 27 points, closing at 24.03¢ per lb. New York future contracts declined 28 points, closing at 23.86¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

Industrials and Railroads

Average closing price	Aug. 4,	Aug. 3,	Aug. 4, 1924
20 Industrials	136.38	135.81	103.28
20 R.R. stocks	99.56	99.32	89.79

(Wall St. Jour., Aug. 5.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the United States Department of Agriculture for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Responsibility, approval or disapproval, for views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect accurately the news of importance.

Vol.XVIII, No. 31 Section 1 August 6, 1925.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

A Williamstown, Mass., dispatch to the press to-day states that Alanson B. Houghton, Ambassador to Great Britain and former Ambassador to Germany, is the father of the security compact now being negotiated among England, France and Germany, according to Professor Bernadotte E. Schmitt of the University of Chicago, who has just returned from a several months' visit in Europe. Speaking before the open conference on the foreign policy of the United States at the Institute of Politics yesterday, Professor Schmitt said: "If one asks in well-informed European quarters, one is told that the present Ambassador of the United States in London, who was until recently our Ambassador in Berlin, is the spiritual author of the negotiations among Great Britain, France and Germany for a pact of security. Such a pact doubtless will go far toward creating the proper atmosphere in Europe."

The press to-day reports from Washington that responsible officials of the State Department last night asserted that it was "nonsense" to say that Ambassador Houghton has "sponsored" the proposed Anglo-Franco-German security compact

Professor Edwin F. Gay of Harvard told the Williamstown conference that the effect of the Dawes plan within the next thirty years may be to establish in Germany a commercial organization superior to that of the United States, which would handicap us in competition for world trade. Professor Gay said that Great Britain was our best customer at present and our chief potential rival in world trade. While Great Britain's supremacy may be challenged in time, he went on, it will not be shaken easily. London, he asserted, is still the financial center of the world. Competition in foreign markets between the United States and Great Britain, he warned, was leading to "bitter and jealous clashes" between trade pioneers from South America to the Far East, according to Foreign Office reports.

Professor Arnold J. Toynbee of London said that the British had made up their minds that the United States is "now perhaps the most powerful country in the world," that there is no fundamental incompatibility between the United States and the British Commonwealth, and that it should be a foremost aim of Great Britain to promote cooperation between the two nations.

SOUTHEASTERN FREIGHT RATES

An Associated Press dispatch to-day states that a revision of all classified freight rates in territories constituting the southeastern quarter of the United States was ordered yesterday by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and a new scale of classified rates into and out of the South also was created. The purpose is to eliminate unjustified differences and incidental increases and reductions will take place throughout the South. Several territorial and other exceptions from the distance scale will be allowed. Where the movement is over short lines and unprofitable railroads, special conditions are laid down. The distance scale will apply in the main to class shipments between southern and northern territory. Rates on peanuts from southern territory to Chicago, Milwaukee, Cleveland and other northern cities were held to be unreasonably high. Railroads were ordered to bring about a reduction by October 30.

Section 2

Agricultural Production

An editorial in The Washington Post for August 5 says: "Two successive news items last week were highly suggestive to those interested in American agriculture. The first was a dispatch from Berlin, telling that the Reichstag was about to consider measures looking to an extensive program of intensive agriculture, the ultimate goal being so to increase the productiveness of the land as to make Germany self-feeding. The second, coming to hand the very next day, was the statement of Professor McFall, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, at the Williamstown Institute of Politics, that by applying German methods of cultivation the United States could support a population more than five times as great as the present. It has, of course, long been notorious that Germany gets a great deal more from her soil than does this country. Of some of the great food staples she gets on the average more than twice as much to the acre. For example, according to official reports, the United States gets only 14.6 bushels of wheat from an acre, while Germany gets 31.8. This country gets 15.6 bushels of rye, and Germany gets 29. In oats the discrepancy is not so great, yet it is considerable, figures for the United States being 47.4 bushels and Germany's 54.9. Greatest of all is the contrast in potatoes, the average American yield being only 97 bushels to Germany's 203.7. In sugar beets this country also is far behind, raising only 10.1 tons to the acre while Germany raises 12.6. A grim touch of humor is given to this unsatisfactory contrast by the circumstance that the people of the United States are now looking, as Professor McFall suggests, to Germany's present standard of productiveness as the supreme goal which, if attained, would bring to naught all Malthusian forebodings; while at the same moment Germany herself is dissatisfied with her standard and is taking practical steps toward greatly raising it. The United States ought to do better than it is doing. It is discreditable to have the production only about half that not only of Germany but of other European countries which may vainly be imagined to be 'effete' and 'played out.' But it is deplorable to have no higher ambition than to catch up with Europe's present attainment, only to find that when that may be attained Germany has gone away again. Where the unsurpassable maximum of production is, is not known. It is true that Germany is more dissatisfied with her 31.8 bushels of wheat and 203.7 bushels of potatoes than apparently the farmers of America are with 14.6 and 97 bushels, respectively, and that she seems likelier to get still further ahead.

"The splendid work of the Department of Agriculture and the numerous agricultural colleges is not to be discredited nor are the intelligence and enterprise of American farmers. But the facts are there. Only about half as much is derived from the soil, acre for acre, as other countries produce. In such a state of affairs something is wrong...."

American Institute of Cooperation Proceedings

A Philadelphia dispatch to the press of August 5 reports: "County bankers who charge farmers excessive interest on loans in times of easy money were attacked yesterday by members of the American Institute of Cooperation at the University of Pennsylvania. R.H.Montgomery, of Austin, and Oscar J. Morrell, of Newark, Del., scored banks for this practice during a round table discussion of financial problems of cooperative organizations. Both men contended that country bankers borrow money from city financiers at low interest and lend it to farmers at extremely high rates. In answering the charges, M. L. Corey, of New York, former member of the Farm Loan Board, pointed out that farmers desiring banks at every crossroad must pay for such service. He was asked whether he thought farmers

could avoid the payment of high interest rates by a formation of their own organizations to borrow directly in the intermediate credit bank and from city financiers. 'I have never advocated competition between farmers unversed in banking practice and country bankers,' he said. 'However, that might be a good club for farmers to hold over the bankers' heads to make them realize that they should give agriculturists a lower rate of interest on loan.' Mr. Corey pointed out that agriculture credit corporations had done good work in the West and South where there were few country bankers, but advised against duplication of such service in other communities.

"John W. Ward, of Winnipeg, Canada, censured the commission rate charged by New York bankers on drafts from farmer cooperative organizations. In a question directed at Wilburt Ward, assistant vice president of the National City Bank of New York, he asked him whether he did not think that the rate was too high. The New York banker pointed out that there was a great deal of risk attached to such transactions and that the rate had been established as a proper one."

Cotton Carry-over

An editorial in The Wall Street Journal for August 5 says: "Hester's estimate of the amount of lint cotton of American growth on hand in all parts of the world on the first of August, 1925, is 2,715,000 bales. A year ago his estimate was 2,089,000 bales. While the total this year is larger than last the figures yield only to a bullish interpretation. On the first of August, 1921, the world held a surplus of American lint amounting to 8,699,000 bales. Small crops and reasonably large consumption worked this down to 2,396,000 bales in 1923. This carryover on August 1, 1923, was added to a crop of a little over 10,000,000 bales. A cotton famine in the year between August 1, 1923, and July 31, 1924, was averted only by reduction in consumption to 11,241,000 bales, or 1,400,000 less than the year before. Thus the new crop year 1924-25 began with a world carryover of 2,089,000 bales of American lint. To that carryover on August 1, 1924, was added a crop of 13,630,000 running bales, the largest produced since 1914. This made a supply of 15,700,000 bales of lint. Looking back at the supply of 12,600,000 bales the year before this seemed a large quantity. The market thought so, too, because prices this past year averaged considerably under those of the preceding year. But the supply was not really large. With the acceptance of the Dawes plan a change came over foreign condition and what seemed a large supply of cotton really was a small one. The whole story is told in these figures of a supply of 15,700,000 bales at the beginning of the season and a remainder of but 2,715,000 at the end. That large supply could disappear only through an increased consumption, and that was just what happened. Hester's estimate of world consumption of American cotton is 14,247,000 bales, or 3,000,000 more than that of the year before. No one knows yet what will be the final outcome in Europe, but we do know what we have seen in the past year. If Europe continues its recovery the world carryover of 2,715,000 bales of American lint is a slim assurance against a crop failure. Fourteen million bales is outside of all estimates of the crop at this time. But take that as the base from which to figure, and future estimates can be changed according to the crop gains or losses. Assume that the world consumption in the present season will be exactly what it is was according to Hester's estimate last year. Then, if there is a 14,000,000-bale crop his estimate next year must show a carryover reduced about a quarter of a million bales. In order to give real security and ease to the spinning industry our crop, assuming a continuance in the recovery of Europe, must go considerably beyond 14,000,000 bales."

Wheat Marketing

An editorial in The Northwestern Miller for July 29 says: "Under the caption of 'A Wheat Pool's Good Showing,' comment was made in these columns last week on the success of the South Dakota Wheat Growers' Association, which, as a result of combination of good management and fortunate selection of a period of high prices for marketing, had made a most satisfactory return to its members. It was stated that these two factors, management and good or bad luck in guessing the market, were the determining factors in the matter of success or failure of the pooling scheme. Directly on the heels of the final report of the South Dakota winter pool follows news of the decision of the majority of members of the Montana Wheat Growers' Association to suspend operation for one year. The announcement of the vote is accompanied by the suggestion that the activities of the organization are not likely to be revived at the end of the vacation now ordered by referendum. Figures showing that members of the pool apparently received from two to ten cents less than the average price paid by local elevators were the deciding factors in the vote, although relatively high expense of conducting the organization and its pool contributed to the dissatisfaction. Suspension and possible dissolution of the Montana pool are clearly not due to any lack of success in securing the interest and support of Montana farmers. On the contrary, the association membership attained a maximum of 11,500 and its pooling operations were on a considerable scale. The integrity of the management was not questioned, and, although the cost of operation was high, it was not criticized as particularly wasteful. The essential difference between the profitable South Dakota pool and the unsatisfactory Montana pool, as between success and failure of all pools, was merely that between good and ill fortune....Wheat pools are perfectly legitimate as assignments by the farmer of the right to guess the market. In their essentials, they are no more than this. As instruments for creating higher values by 'orderly marketing'--which merely means holding grain off the market with intent to influence prices--they have not accomplished and never can accomplish anything. Meantime, they are exceedingly expensive methods of trying to better a system of grain marketing which, as now organized on a highly competitive basis, every day reflects the full world value of grain to the grower's market at the nearest country elevator."

Section 3

Department of Agriculture

Sir Henry Rew reviews at length in a single 15-page article entitled "Marketing Problems of American Farmers," in The Edinburgh Review for July, the following publications: Agriculture Yearbook, 1923; Agricultural Cooperation (Bureau of Agricultural Economics); Plans for Marketing Dairy Products Cooperatively, issued by American Farm Bureau Federation; The Grain Trade, a brief of Grain Dealers' National Association, and Introduction to Agricultural Economics, by L. C. Gray. The reviewer says in part: "The natural rise in the level of prices last year came in time to prevent any such experiments in Government trading, but the general interest which, under stress of adversity, had been aroused in the sale and distribution of agricultural produce has stimulated farmers to examine more carefully the possibility of improving the methods by which it is marketed. The result has been seen in a rapid and remarkable multiplication of the number and intensification of the activities of farmers' cooperative marketing associations.....The Department of Agriculture at Washington is gradually accumulating the data to tell the story of the beginnings and development of agricultural cooperation in America. At present the returns are imperfect and estimates have to be

made to supply the gaps in direct information, but the material is steadily becoming more complete.....The American farmer has never had just cause to complain of the indifference of his Government. His troubles and difficulties have always received sympathetic consideration and his articulate demands at least secured an attentive hearing. In the 'Brief' submitted last January to the President's Agricultural Commission--the latest expression of the concern of the Government in the problems of farmers--the Grain Dealers' National Association tabulated a list of 'thirty serious and formal studies of the United States grain trade' made by the Federal Government since 1890, and this, of course, represents only one section of the subject. As a result much has been attempted and it can not be denied that something has been accomplished, but it is nevertheless true that the dissatisfaction of the agricultural community is expressed to-day as vehemently and insistently as at any previous period. In all countries and at all times the voice of the farmer is heard to complain. Frequently the complaints are little more than vague railings; the common criticism that farmers do not know what they want is not unjustified. In the United States at the present time there appears to be emerging a certain coherence in the agricultural demands which has not always been apparent in the past. Opinion seems to be consolidating and concentrating on the view that the best hope of substantial amelioration of the farmer's economic position lies in the better organization of the machinery for marketing his produce."

Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

August 6: Chicago hog prices closed at $14.35 for the top and $12.60 to $14.10 for the bulk. Medium and good beef steers $7.50 to $13.75; butcher cows and heifers $3.75 to $13.50; feeder steers $5.75 to $8.75 and light and medium weight veal calves $10 to $13. Fat lambs $14 to $15.50; feeding lambs $14 to $15.25; yearlings $9.75 to $13 and fat ewes $4.50 to $8.50.

Potato markets show a tendency toward lower prices. Maryland and Virginia Irish Cobblers closed at $6-$6.50 per barrel in eastern cities. New Jersey sacked cobblers closed at $3-$4 per 100 pounds in the East and $3.15-$3.50 f.o.b. Watermelon markets were dull with trading somewhat limited. Southwestern Tom Watsons, averaging 22-30 pounds each, weakened slightly in distributing centers to $160-$350 bulk per car. Salmon Tint Cantaloupes from the Turlock section of California ranged 25¢-$1.25 lower at $1.50-$2.50 per standard 45 in leading markets. Georgia Elberta peaches held fairly steady in the Middle West but declined 25¢ in eastern markets to a general range of $2-$2.75 per crate or bushel basket.

Closing wholesale prices on 92 score butter: New York 43 1/2¢; Chicago 42 1/2¢; Philadelphia 44 1/2¢; Boston 44.

Grain prices quoted August 5: No.1 dark northern Minneapolis $1.61 1/2-$1.80 1/2. No.2 red winter Chicago $1.59 1/4; St. Louis $1.71-$1.74; Kansas City $1.70 1/2. No.2 hard winter Chicago $1.61 3/8-$1.63 1/2; St. Louis $1.62 1/2; Kansas City $1.62-$1.71. No.2 mixed corn Kansas City $1.06; No.3 mixed corn Minneapolis $1.01. No.2 yellow corn Chicago $1.10; St.Louis $1.09 3/4; Kansas City $1.08. No.3 yellow corn Chicago $1.09 1/4; Minneapolis $1.05 1/2. No.2 white corn Chicago $1.09; Kansas City $1.05 1/2. No.3 white oats Chicago 41 1/2 cents, Minneapolis 39 1/4 cents; St. Louis 42 1/2 cents; No.2 white oats Kansas City 43 1/2¢. (Prepared by the Bur. Agr. Econ.)

Industrials and Railroads

Average closing price	Aug. 5,	Aug. 4,	Aug. 5, 1924
20 Industrials	135.73	136.38	102.52
20 R.R. stocks	100.02	99.56	89.78

(Wall St. Jour., Aug. 6.)

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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the United States Department of Agriculture for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Responsibility, approval or disapproval, for views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect accurately the news of importance.

Vol.XVIII, No. 32 Section 1 August 7, 1925.

BRAZIL COFFEE MEN TO MAINTAIN PRICES

A Rio de Janeiro dispatch to the press to-day states that the coffee-growing States of Brazil have resolved to cooperate with the State of Sao Paulo in efforts to maintain the prices of coffee by regulating deliveries for exportation at the ports, thereby avoiding flooded foreign markets after the coffee harvest and a consequent slump in prices.

RUBBER FROM CORN POSSIBLE

An Associated Press dispatch from Los Angeles to-day states that Dr. James F. Norris, president of the American Chemical Society, in session at Los Angeles, sees in the corn fields of Kansas a possible solution of the disturbing situation recently created by sky-rocketing rubber prices. "Several years ago," he explained, "the question of the synthesis of rubber became vital, and leading chemists of the world began a study of its manufacture. Meanwhile a great increase in rubber plantation production caused the price to fall, and chemical research was abandoned. Now, however, the chemist again is entering the field, and it is among the possibilities that our research men will develop a valuable commercial rubber from acetone, from which the Germans made rubber in the war. Acetone is a by-product of butyl alcohol and butyl alcohol is produced from grain. In other words, our automobile tires may yet be made from Kansas corn." Dr. Norris also pointed out that crude petroleum might be used as the base of synthetic rubber, in which case the corn and wheat growers of the Middle West will have to compete with the oil companies.

PACIFIC FLOUR FOR CHINA

A Seattle dispatch to the press of August 7 states that demand on the Pacific Coast for flour for China during the last thirty days has been the heaviest ever known in the same period. Under normal conditions Japan does not buy flour on this side, but a total of 55,000 tons of Canadian flour to be loaded at Vancouver, B.C., already confirmed, and reports of 20,000 tons more to be loaded on the Columbia River, all for Japanese account, has convinced local foreign trade circles that the flour is to be resold by Japan to China.

NEBRASKA WOOL TO BOSTON

A Portland, Ore., dispatch to the press to-day states that the first carload of Nebraska wool marketed through the Pacific Cooperative Wool Growers' Association was shipped last week to Boston, according to R. A. Ward, manager of the organization, whose head office is in Portland. Nebraska is the farthest State to the East where growers have joined this association, whose operations extend from Arizona to Alaska.

Section 2

Agricultural Research

"Research in a Rut" is the title of an editorial in The Country Gentleman for August 8, which says: "Everyone knows that agriculture has lagged behind other industries in earning power.....Many remedies have been suggested. A few years ago the Farm Bloc proposed an elaborate cure scheme of rural finance and a bunch of new laws designed to cure rural ills. It obtained what it asked, but the patient did not recover. Most people know now that legislation can not cure economic distress. Cooperative marketing has had better success. It is undeniably a good thing, but people are beginning to realize that it has limitations, and that its principal function is not to set prices but to eliminate wastes in distribution....Gradually people are coming to realize that agriculture, like manufacturing, is concerned first of all with problems of production. Secretary of Commerce Hoover brought this out clearly when he told farmers they grew too much for export. He advised them to grow less for export, to grow more of those foodstuffs we import, and to protect the domestic market by adequate tariffs. Henry Ford expressed the manufacturer's viewpoint when he said that what farmers needed was to cut costs of production. Hoover and Ford between them have laid down an agricultural program--grow the right crops and make every acre produce more at less cost....How can such a program be put into effect? Just as in other industries--by the application of scientific methods of management and production processes. Science and invention have made it possible for other industries to compete with cheap foreign labor and low standards of living, and they should be able to do as much for agriculture. Yet, strangely enough, this has been the last thing thought of in casting about for agricultural relief. When the Purnell Bill was before Congress last winter no one advocated it particularly as an agricultural relief measure. The public was told simply that agricultural research was in a bad way; extension workers needed something to pass out to the farmers and nothing was available....With the Purnell money available, what will be done with it? We have a partial answer, at least, in the report of the directors of experiment stations at a meeting in St. Louis, where they met to discuss this question. Fifty-one subjects were brought up for discussion and these six groups of projects were decided upon for study: Distribution and marketing of farm products. Disposal of surplus farm products. Factors influencing the quality and production of meat. Vitamin content of food in relation to human nutrition. Rural home management. Rural social organization in relation to permanent agriculture. No one who has a deep regard for a more prosperous and efficient agriculture will get much of a thrill out of this list. Even the titles are stodgy, ponderous and academic. No one of them holds forth promise of discovering how farmers may make a profit.

"Agricultural research is in a rut. No doubt it has suffered for lack of funds, but it is suffering more because of too much inbreeding. It lacks the fresh, outside, business viewpoint; it has become standardized and professionalized....In every institution from Washington down to the smallest experiment station splendid work is being done individually, but nowhere is there one man who has power and initiative to correlate all this work; no one whose job it is to interpret the various details and weld them into a new national hypothesis for future study. This is distinctly up to Washington....Take the growing and harvesting of wheat, for example. It is carried on in a wasteful and primitive manner--but what contributions have science brought to this problem? None! Practice is still where the implement people left it. Consider power and labor, which make up from 40 to 70 per cent of all farm costs. Have scientific workers made

any effort to reduce these costs? Very few....Agricultural research has done some great things, it is true, especially in the control of diseases and pests, but it has frittered away a lot of time and money on duplication and upon little things. It has not kept in mind that its reason for existence is to make agriculture more prosperous. The truth of the matter is that most of the big advances in agriculture have come from engineers and scientists in the commercial world. These have given us all our implements, our systems of transportation, the canning industry and refrigeration. They have revolutionized the dairy industry, eliminated rural isolation and now they are working on farm electrification. They have done much to cheapen the costs of production and have made country life more agreeable. These are things agriculture needs. We talk about applying business methods to farming; but what are these methods? Mostly they are concerned with improving quality and cheapening costs. We shall never know enough about production. With more money available agricultural scientists have an opportunity to assume a new leadership. But to achieve this they will have to get out of old ruts, take a new survey of their field, correlate their effects and direct them toward specific ends....A few engineers and a few business men to help direct research work would liven things up tremendously."

Citrus Fruit Marketing in Florida

An editorial in Manufacturers Record for August 6 says: "Annually producing from 18,000,000 to 19,000,000 boxes of the finest citrus fruits raised anywhere in the world, Florida has not made adequate provision for the proper marketing of this fruit. Many of the methods of marketing are crude in the extreme. Some progress has been made by the Citrus Fruit Exchange and a few other leading shippers whose brands are recognized as standard; but no work in keeping with the magnitude of the crop and the prospects of the future has been done toward preventing the shipment of poor or unripe fruit or for increasing the market demand by adequate methods. In this respect California is beating Florida two to one. It has secured a monopoly, so we are advised, of the electric machines which squeeze the juice out of oranges, and is establishing stores and booths throughout the country for furnishing California orange juice to the passerby. Florida has done nothing in that respect, and while the Citrus Exchange and some others have done a fair amount of advertising, they have done nothing comparable with the opportunity or with the supreme importance of developing a wider market for this unequaled fruit in order that the Florida fruit growers may reap a reasonable profit from their crop at the present time and that the demand may be increased to keep up with the enormous production that is ahead of that State by virtue of millions of young trees which will soon come into bearing within the next few years."

Some facts in regard to the extent and possibilities of the orange and grapefruit industry of the State are given in an article in this issue by George M. Chapin of Jacksonville, Fla.

Cooperative Marketing

An editorial in American Miller for August 1 says: "In his talk at Philadelphia before the American Institute of Cooperation, Secretary Jardine probably rubbed the fur of some cooperative standpatters the wrong way when he said that the idea of cooperative organizations completely replacing the middleman was, in his opinion, an economic fallacy. He suggested that any such contention was based on an inadequate knowledge of the various services the middleman performed. That view, of course, is not contradictory to the ideas held by the vanguard of progressive

cooperative leaders to-day. To them the worth of the cooperative association to its members seems to be the organization of sensible production in the case of the farmer, sensible publicity in the case of raisin growers, sensible reforestation in the case of the lumber industry, and so on, but not the uprooting of the middleman service, an institution which, functioning normally, is the cooperating link between the producer who wants to make production his job, and the manufacturer or consumer who want to buy the produce as they need it. If middleman service isn't cooperation, ... nothing is."

Farm Bankers An editorial in The Wall Street Journal for August 6 says: "Recently the head of a comparatively large bank in the Middle West said, 'I have just done something that I have never done before.' Asked what it was that so thrilled him he answered, 'I have loaned a lot of money on call in New York.' The sensation to him was great, but the educational value in the near future to that bank president will be far greater. His bank was bulging with money deposited by farmers in a prosperous crop year. It is every bit as necessary that a bank shall keep its deposits employed as it is that a farmer shall keep his land in crops or a manufacturer see to it that all his machines are producing. This man consulted with New York bankers and, to his surprise, found that call loans in Wall Street were the safest a bank could make. Thus he took a step, to him so new, and put his money at work where it would be safe, profitable and entirely liquid. Within a few days of this incident the president of one of the largest banks in the Middle West told The Wall Street Journal that his institution had $10,000,000 on call in Wall Street. This bank official, although western born and bred, had served in the capacity of vice president of a large bank in New York and so became familiar with call loans. When his deposits increased to undue proportions he had no hesitation in placing them at work in a truly free market. These two instances show that, aside from the vote seeker of the agricultural States, people there are beginning to learn something of the true Wall Street. This is easily proved not only by the way in which western banks are making call loans; western people with money to invest are buying the securities for which the New York Stock Exchange is the market. Once the Stock Exchange was anathema to the farmer and his friends in politics, but times are changing rapidly. This newspaper has information that a single western city every month takes an average of $5,000,000 worth of securities listed in Wall Street. Nebraska, one of the foremost to denounce New York in the past, now has over $500,000,000 invested in such securities. Still better the home State of the egregious Brookhart has twice as much as Nebraska."

Freight Rates An editorial in The Prairie Farmer for August 1 says: "Western railroads are asking ror an increase in freight rates. A number of farm organizations are opposing this increase. Some of them are basing their whole case on the statement that farmers can not afford to pay the increase. To be successful, they will have to go into the matter much deeper than that. We must have railway service, and to get it we must pay what it costs. Freight rates may be a heavy expense, but it would be still more expensive not to have adequate railway transportation. The best argument from the farmers' standpoint is that of the National Grange, which has compiled a formidable mass of figures to prove that farmers are paying more in proportion than other industries. That is legitimate and effective argument. ....The farmers' case must be based on a study of railroad expenses and

comparative rates, and not on the mere statement that farmers as well as railroads are hard up. Certainly we do not want to pay higher freight rates if that can be avoided, but we must have adequate transportation, and we can not hope to get it for less than cost."

German Farm Bank Organized

A Berlin dispatch to the press of August 6 states that Germany's new agrarian bank, officially known as the German Rentenbank Credit Institution, has been formally organized, with an initial capital of 170,000,000 marks. The money was furnished by the German Rentenbank out of its surplus of 180,000,000 marks. The new financial institution will operate under a special charter granted by the German Government. It will represent agrarian interests.

German Flour Tariff

An editorial in Modern Miller for July 25 says: "A cable from our London manager, Mr. Savory, this week, probably reflects the opinion of some of the British exporters that Germany will impose a duty on flour at this session of the Reichstag. This opinion apparently is reflected too, in some considerable sales of flour for delivery in Germany before Aug.1. Some Kansas mills have sold lots for such delivery and an item in the New York Journal of Commerce recently says: 'There was nothing in the way of special activity to the export trade. A little booking was accomplished but this trade also was hardly any better than normal. Further clearances to Germany were made, this being against purchases made sometime ago which called for delivery before Aug. 1. Nothing further has been heard as to whether or not Germany will enforce the proposed new import tariff rates. It was rumored that this will be postponed but no confirmation has come through.'....The Modern Miller has gained the impression that German sentiment was developing against this drastic move, in taxing the people's bread. A country that does not raise its own food supplies is adopting a doubtful policy in placing tariff duties on food. This has not found favor in the eyes of laboring men in any country."

Section 3

Department of Agriculture

Theo. H. Price devotes two pages of Commerce and Finance for August 5 to the presentation and discussion of correspondence between this journal and W. F. Callander, chairman of the Crop Reporting Board of the Department of Agriculture. In the course of his analysis Mr.Price says: "Very few farmers like to admit that they are going backward and they are still more reluctant to report their backwardness to the Government. They do not know, and but few of them have ever known, precisely how many acres they planted in cotton or anything else. But unless it is the fashion to advocate a decrease in the acreage in an effort to advance the price of cotton, they report an annual increase of from one to two per cent or more as a matter of pride. We think that it is the accumulation of these percentages of increase, compounded year by year, that has led the Crop Reporting Board to put the present acreage at 46,448,000 acres. We can't prove that the board is wrong, nor can they prove that they are right, but we think that those who have any practical knowledge of cotton cultivation will agree with us that a report that indicates a progressive decrease in agricultural efficiency is unjust to the South and at variance with the facts."

Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

August 7: Chicago hog prices closed at $14 for the top and $12.60 to $13.90 for the bulk. Medium and good beef steers $7.50 to $13.75; butcher cows and heifers $3.75 to $13.50; feeder steers $5.75 to $8.75 and light and medium weight veal calves $10 to $13. Fat lambs $14 to $15.50; feeding lambs $14 to $15.25; yearlings $11.25 to $14, and fat ewes $4.50 to $8.50.

Potatoes were slightly weaker in eastern cities but the Chicago carlot market closed strong at an advance of 50¢ over last week's sales. New Jersey sacked Cobblers ranged mostly $3.35-$3.95 per 100 pounds in the East and $3.15-$3.35 f.o.b. In Chicago, Kansas and Missouri Cobblers brought $3.25-$3.50. Southeastern Tom Watson watermelons weakened in terminal markets to a range of $150-$400 per carload for 22-30 pound average stock. Georgia and North Carolina Elberta peaches ranged $2-$2.75 per crate or bushel basket in distributing centers and $1.75-$2.25 f.o.b. in the Sandhill section of North Carolina. Salmon Tint cantaloupes from the Turlock section of California sold to jobbers in consuming centers at $1.75-$2.25 per standard 45.

Closing wholesale prices on 92 score butter: New York 43 1/2¢; Chicago 41 1/2¢; Philadelphia 44 1/2¢; Boston 44.

Grain prices quoted August 7: No.1 dark northern Minneapolis $1.61 1/2-$1.80 1/2. No.2 red winter Chicago $1.69; St. Louis $1.70-$1.72; Kansas City $1.70-$1.71. No.2 hard winter Chicago $1.63; St.Louis $1.62; Kansas City $1.65-$1.69. No.2 mixed corn Chicago $1.07 3/4; Kansas City $1.03 3/4-$1.04. No.2 yellow corn Chicago $1.09; St.Louis $1.09; Kansas City $1.05. No.3 yellow corn Chicago $1.08; Minneapolis $1.04-$1.04 1/2. No.2 white corn St. Louis $1.07-$1.07 1/2; Kansas City $1.02. No.3 white oats Chicago 42 1/2 cents; Minneapolis 38 7/8-39 3/8 cents; St. Louis 42 1/2-43 cents; Kansas City 41 3/4-42 cents.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated spot markets declined 4 points, closing at 24.09¢ per lb. New York future contracts advanced 4 points, closing at 24.01¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

Industrials and Railroads

Average closing price	Aug. 6,	Aug. 5,	Aug. 6, 1924
20 Industrials	135.71	135.73	102.57
20 R.R.stocks	99.78	100.02	89.73

(Wall St. Jour., Aug. 7.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the United States Department of Agriculture for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Responsibility, approval or disapproval, for views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect accurately the news of importance.

Vol.XVIII, No. 33 Section 1 August 8, 1925.

BARTLETT ON CROP REPORTS An Associated Press dispatch from New York to-day says: "Declaring that the Federal Government's publication of semimonthly condition reports and crop estimates was 'perhaps the most demoralizing factor with which the cotton trade has ever had to contend,' Edward E. Bartlett, jr., former president of the New York Cotton Exchange, yesterday issued a statement condemning the practice and urging a return to the old system of the monthly condition reports. The statement of Mr. Bartlett coming on the eve of the Government's report of the condition of the crop as of August 1, which will be issued at noon to-day, caused widespread interest in cotton trade circles. 'As to the cotton futures markets,' he said, 'there are undoubtedly several causes combining at the present time to exert a paralyzing effect on business. In the first place, a more or less stabilized condition of prices has limited the immediate necessity of price insurance and hedging and has turned speculative interest to markets offering greater opportunity for profit....In spite of the high consumptive rate, the industry, generally speaking, has been going through a most unprofitable and unsatisfactory phase, from which it is only now beginning to emerge. To the burden of these conditions has been added, perhaps, the most demoralizing factor with which the cotton trade has ever had to contend; that is, the semimonthly condition reports and crop estimates by the Government. We are heartily in favor of an abundance of accurate information and facts pertaining to the weather and progress of the crop, as a guide to the producer and trade at large, and we believe the Government is the most satisfactory and reliable agency through which such information can be compiled and disseminated.....We believe the trade would welcome the elimination of the early season crop estimates and a return to the old system of monthly condition reports, with the elaboration of weekly reports covering weather conditions and progress of the crop.'"

MILK PRICE STABILIZATION A Philadelphia dispatch to the press to-day says: "Cooperative organizations among the milk producers in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburgh districts have stabilized production and prices, Clyde L. King, secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and newly appointed member of the Public Service Commission, told members of the American Institute of Cooperation at the University of Pennsylvania yesterday. 'Stabilized prices bring certainty of supply to the dealer and certainty of market to the farmer,' Mr. King said. 'Certainty of supply to the dealer means added goodwill for his milk, and certainty of market to the farmer brings a willingness to produce a better quality of milk.' Mr. King told members of the institute that in order to be on the same plane with other business they must have the same opportunity for changing prices in advance and have market knowledge so that they could judge market prices over the coming year and shape production accordingly."

MILK PRODUCERS AND GOVERNMENT CONTROL The Philadelphia Ledger for August 8 reports: "Representatives of 350,000 American milk producers, meeting at Philadelphia August 7, called on the Government to keep hands off cooperative marketing organizations unless Federal control of all business trading associations is intended....."

Section 2

Food and Population

The press of August 7 reports upon the August 6 proceedings at the Institute of Politics at Williamstown, Mass., as follows: "Delegates to the Institute of Politics, who in the last two weeks have been told that Europe is full of 'political dynamite,' that various nations are chafing for war, that the Moslem world is preparing an uprising against the white races, that the Monroe Doctrine has gone to smash, that Latin-American countries hate the United States, that Italy is 'spawning children on the world with haphazard recklessness' and that over-population will soon cause starvation, heard from Henry A. Wallace, editor of Wallace's Farmer, to-day that by 1960 the nations 'in their scramble for food and markets' will go in for 'another universal blood-letting.' Mr. Wallace, who is a son of the late Henry C. Wallace, former Secretary of Agriculture, was a food expert in the Food Administration during the World War. 'Undoubtedly by 1935 and probably by 1930,' he said, addressing the 200 scientists, political economists and statesmen assembled at a conference on agriculture and population increase, 'the alarm of food shortage will again be sounded and we shall have the back to the land movement with us. This propaganda will presumably increase continually, but with no avail, until by 1960 affairs will have reached such a pass that nations in their scramble for food and markets will find another universal blood-letting the only solution for the problem. Fundamentally, the problem is one of controlling population rather than making agriculture technically more efficient. Assuming that no cheap method of making synthetic food is discovered, I am willing to make a rough prediction as to the trend of agriculture and population in the United States. The estimate of 200,000,000 people in the United States as the saturation point appeals to me as reasonable.... With a large part of the immigration shut off, I feel confident that our population will stop its present tremendous rate of increase much sooner than most statisticians seem willing to grant. The exact point at which our population growth ceases depends in some measure on the efficiency of our agriculture. The probable ultimate situation, as I now see it, will be a United States population of 200,000,000, of which 160,000,000 will be town and city people and 40,000,000 farmers. This assumes that the farmers of 100 years hence will be 30 per cent more efficient than the farmers of to-day....'"

Public Lands Investigation

An editorial in The Journal of Commerce for August 6 says: "Current dispatches from Washington are to the effect that the Senate Public Lands Committee has decided to enter upon a sweeping investigation of all matters affecting the administration of the public lands, including oil... There is, of course, a great deal that Congress ought to do to bring constructive changes in our policies with regard to public lands, particularly in connection with oil and reclamation. There need be no dispute on that score. But it would puzzle the proverbial Philadelphia lawyer to understand just how such needed reform is to be aided or stimulated by such an investigation as that the Senate Committee on Public Lands is now planning. So far as reclamation is concerned a special advisory committee to the Department of the Interior completed less than two years ago a most careful and thoroughgoing study of the whole question. Of it the Secretary of the Interior said in his last annual report to the President: 'It was the most exhaustive and far-reaching study of Federal reclamation ever undertaken. It has received the approval of those familiar with reclamation by irrigation. A painstaking and detailed study was made of

the history of every project constructed by the Government. The original estimates of the engineers on the costs of irrigation works of each project were analyzed and compared with the actual costs, after construction was completed.'.....The report in question was duly presented to Congress, but that is about the last that has been heard of it. If the Public Lands Committee wishes facts and suggestions concerning reclamation why should it not spend some time studying these documents instead of traveling all over the country at public expense?"

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Aug. 7: Chicago hog prices closed at $13.90 for the top and $12.60 to $13.70 for the bulk. Medium and good beef steers $7.50 to $13.75; butcher cows and heifers $3.75 to $13.50; feeder steers $5.75 to $8.75; light and medium weight veal calves $10 to $13; fat lambs $14 to $15.50; feeding lambs $14 to $15.50; yearlings $9.75 to $13 and fat ewes $4.50 to $8.50.

Potato markets nearly steady. Virginia and Maryland Irish Cobblers $6-$6.50 per barrel in the East. New Jersey sacked Cobblers $3.35-$4 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; $3.25-$3.35 f.o.b. Peaches steady. Georgia and North Carolina Elbertas $2-$2.75 per crate or bushel basket in leading markets and $1.75 to $2.25 f.o.b. Cantaloupe markets dull and weak. California Salmon Tints $1.50-$2.25 per standard 45 in consuming centers; 75¢-85¢ f.o.b. Turlock. Watermelons dull. Southeastern Tom Watsons $150-$300 per carload in terminal markets.

Closing prices on 92 score butter: New York 43; Chicago 41 1/2; Philadelphia 44; Boston 44.

Grain prices quoted August 7: No.1 dark northern Minneapolis $1.66-$1.85. No.2 red winter Chicago $1.70 1/2-$1.74; St. Louis $1.74-$1.77; Kansas City $1.72-$1.77. No.2 hard winter Chicago $1.63 1/4-$1.70; St. Louis $1.66-$1.68; Kansas City $1.68-$1.76. No.2 mixed corn Chicago $1.06 1/2; Minneapolis $1; Kansas City $1.02 3/4. No.2 yellow corn Chicago $1.09; St. Louis $1.08 1/2; Minneapolis $1.06. No.3 yellow corn Chicago $1.08 1/2; Minneapolis $1.06. No.2 white corn Chicago $1.07 1/4; St. Louis $1.07; Kansas City $1.02 1/2. No.3 white oats Chicago 40 1/2-43 cents; Minneapolis 39 1/2 cents; St. Louis 42 1/2 cents.

Middling spot cotton in 10 designated spot markets declined 1 point, closing at 24.08¢ per lb. New York October future contracts advanced 3 points, closing at 24.04¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

Industrials and Railroads

Average closing price	Aug. 7,	Aug. 6,	Aug. 7, 1924
20 Industrials	137.40	135.71	102.30
20 R.R.stocks	100.63	99.78	90.18

(Wall St. Jour., Aug. 8.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol.XVIII, No. 34 Section 1 August 10, 1925.

BUSINESS MEN ON TAX CUT

Louis Siebold, writing from New York to the press to-day says: "A survey of the business interests of the country made by the Philadelphia Ledger clearly establishes a unanimous demand for a speedy and thorough reduction of present Federal tax rates. Replies received to a questionnaire addressed to the heads of large and small business enterprises leave no room to doubt the fact. Every shade of business was covered. Without exception, every business man replying to the questionnaire expressed approval of an editorial recently appearing in the Public Ledger urging the reduction of Government taxes by the speediest and most direct action of Congress. Regarding the proposal favored by many business men to have President Coolidge convene Congress in extra session in October, to comply with the general demand for tax reduction, the replies to the questionnaire reflect a division of opinion. They unmistakably express confidence in the tax-reduction program which President Coolidge and Secretary Mellon have announced they will submit to Congress, but this confidence does not extend to the legislative branch of the Government....."

B. F. Yoakum, railroad director, in his reply to the questionnaire, said: "The editorial from the Public Ledger on the subject of tax reduction is strong and to the point, but as to its consideration through an extra session I have misgivings. It is almost certain that the ruction that would be raised over an effort to lower the taxes would extend the proposed extraordinary session of Congress in October well into the regular session beginning in December. In other words, no general tax legislation could be enacted by Congress in the short period of two months. I am more directly interested and more intimately acquainted with a subject of far greater importance to the whole American people than is the tax question, and that is the agricultural question. The farming industry would not be hurt, but I think benefited by a carefully worked out tax reduction plan."

"MAKE A FARMER DINNER"

The New York Times to-day says: "A 'Make a Farmer Dinner,' under the auspices of the New York Branch of The National Farm School, will be held at the Hotel Astor on October 20, according to announcement yesterday. For each of the 120 tables at the dinner, one deserving city boy will receive, entirely free, the first of his three years of schooling and support at The National Farm School. The guests at each table will have paid $600 for 'their meal,' to launch one more producer as a scientific, practical farmer. The dinner, which will be attended by several hundred business and professional men and women of New York, is expected to assure the first $72,000 which is needed immediately for the year 1925-1926, as well as to acquaint the public with New York's ultimate program for the school. This involves the building up of a $1,200,000 New York Scholarship Endowment Fund, the income from which is expected to support 120 students at the Farm School in perpetuity."

Section 2

Cotton Output and World Need

A Memphis dispatch to the press of August 8 says: "Annual statistics on the supply and distribution of the cotton crop of 1924-25 lend emphasis to the prevalent feeling that the world needs a large supply for the ensuing season, if high prices are to be avoided. Information available during the last few days, the new season having started August 1, met virtually every expectation of those credited with being bullish and showed that current ideas of what the world used last season had been pitched too low....."

Farmers and Flexible Tariffs

An editorial in The Journal of Commerce for August 7 says: "For a long time past many have noted with no little regret that it had been impossible to interest the farmer in flexible tariff ideas or to convert him to the notion of reciprocity or maximum or minimum rates. Various reasons have been assigned for the lack of enthusiasm thus shown, and most persons have been inclined to the belief that the real root of the trouble lay simply in the farmer's indisposition to see his tariff duties used as a basis of bargaining, especially with those countries where the price of his article was established on a world basis of competition regardless of tariff rates either here or there. Some additional light on the subject has now been afforded by the secretary of one of the cooperative milk producers' associations. This advocate of cooperation in an address at Philadelphia takes the view that the 'flexible' rates are directly injurious to his branch of business. He finds that whenever flexible tariff investigations have been ordered conditions of marketing have been disorganized and prices have tended to become unsettled, while a good deal of trade uneasiness was also noted. This very practical consideration in itself affords a good reason for not wanting to see flexible tariff inquiries set on foot. Particularly are such investigations hurtful to cooperative marketing, says this speaker. 'The uneasiness under the flexible tariff interferes materially with the program of cooperative marketing....We prefer the comparative stability which existed prior to the passage of the flexible tariff provision.' That is a plain statement from the standpoint of farming and marketing of a fact already familiar to manufacturers--namely, that tariff change should be undertaken, if at all, with great hesitation, and with full recognition that it means unavoidable even if temporary disturbance. Repeated applications of flexible tariff provisions make this temporary unsettlement more or less permanent....."

Germany's Agrarian Bank

An editorial in The Journal of Commerce for August 7 says: "After a struggle prolonged over a good many months the agrarian interests of Germany have succeeded in obtaining permanent possession of the surplus funds of the former Rentenbank which they are converting to their own particular uses through the medium of the newly established Rentenbank Kreditanstalt. Some concessions had to be made at the end by the admission to the directorate of representatives of the Government, but on the whole the agrarians have achieved a marked triumph. The chief function of the new bank is, it would appear, to be the provision of mortgage credits to agricultural banks, which in their turn will lend directly to landowners. The Kreditanstalt is in control of capital sufficient to put it in that respect on a basis of equality with the Reichsbank, and if it has succeeded, as reports indicate, in interesting American capital in the flotation of dollar mortgages secured by German farm lands it may be able to supply the agriculturist with the investment capital which he can not now obtain in the domestic market.... German agriculture insists that it needs to be

sheltered by agrarian duties. It has now demanded and obtained subsidized credit facilities. There is some excuse, therefore, for thinking that if its existence depends upon such special dispensations some 'marginal' agriculturists ought to be encouraged to abandon their farms and transfer their energies to trade and industry, thus helping to build up a non-existent German export balance."

Grain-Marketing Studies

An editorial in Wallace's Farmer for July 24 says: "We are informed that the University of Illinois is to use part at least of the funds made available by the Purnell bill to conduct a study of the marketing of grain in that State. This work is to be carried on in cooperation with the Illinois Agricultural Association and the Illinois Farmer Grain Dealers. Illinois is setting an example which may well be followed by other States. In Iowa, it seems probable that the chief attention should be turned to the marketing of livestock. Iowa State College has done excellent work in the past in its surveys of farmers' elevators and livestock shipping associations. The appropriations made by the Purnell bill make it possible for work of this sort to be amplified and to be pressed more vigorously."

Labor-Saving Inventions

An editorial in Wallace's Farmer for July 24 says: "The engineers of the Department of Agriculture report that the farmer of to-day can care for almost three times as many acres of crops as the average farmer did seventy-five years ago. Fine--for the consumer, anyway. But how much good has it done the farmer? Does he have a standard of living three times as high to-day? Does he have three times as much leisure as he did then? Does he lead on the whole a life that has increased in desirability as rapidly as the acfeage he has handled has increased? There have been gains, of course. The farmer has been freed from many forms of back-breaking labor. He has been enabled to have comforts denied him then. But have the gains in human welfare equaled the advances in mechanical invention? This is the question for both city worker and farmer. We have inventions enough to make it possible for every man to work no more than a reasonable amount of time, have enough to eat, and enough to wear. Yet in the cities, factory workers still labor long hours for a pittance. In the country, renters and mortgage-burdened owners labor all season to the point of exhaustion, and still only are able barely to meet expenses. There is a leak somewhere. We have not yet learned, as a society, to get full human values out of the mechanical contrivances for labor saving that have been devised in the last fifty years. Perhaps we need a changed attitude to start with. Perhaps we need to measure progress, not in terms of the rate of production of inventions and machinery, but in terms of human welfare. Then our engineers will report that in spite of devices increasing the efficiency of the farmer three-fold, his standard of living has only risen 50 per cent, and that it will be their great problem to find why the benefits of labor saving machinery are not being transmitted, without loss, to the working farmer and his family."

Pennsylvania Farms

An Associated Press dispatch from Harrisburg, Pa., August 6 states that completion of Pennsylvania's first triennial farm census showed that the State has 186,212 farms, a farm population of 796,400 and 14,934,100 acres of land in farms. The census was taken by the Department of Agriculture, cooperating with county commissioners and township assessors.

Population Increases And Land Values

An editorial in The Wisconsin Agriculturist for August 1 says: "In an article in Farm Topics, Eugene Davenport says that every ten-year census period automatically adds to the United States the combined population of Belgium and Austria, which is all net increase in the farmers' patronage, except for the few who turn farmers, for every one of them has a mouth to be filled and a back to be covered. This philosopher says that these facts are something for the young man to think about before he turns his back upon the land just because farming is relatively unprofitable in this particular post-war year.....'With that change in numbers and density of population will come profound changes in all the economic relations of life,' says Mr. Davenport, 'and nowhere more profound than with agriculture and the people on the farm.' We believe implicitly in the statements above referred to and in the further statement by this far-sighted student when he says? 'Food will then have a meaning it has never yet had in America, when bread and meat have been as cheap as dirt and we have accepted bumper crops as a free gift of nature, like the sunshine and rain. Be not deceived, young man, the days of cheap food on this earth are about over, and the change will come suddenly some day when it is least expected.' For years we have been pointing to the increase in population, to the fact that we no longer have a frontier where people can go in search of free land. World population is increasing fast, but there can never be more acres of land on the old globe. Time will come when land will be the most valuable possession man can have, when there will be demand for more food than can be produced, and it will not be so very long, either. That time has already arrived in Japan and China, where every foot of land is cultivated intensively and not a weed is allowed to grow. Land in the Nile Delta, Egypt, is valued at $1,500 per acre. Why? Simply because it is the only land in a vast empire that is capable of producing food. Methods employed in tilling the land in Japan, China and Egypt are crude, largely hand work, but every foot of soil is made to grow food for the millions of people in those countries."

Production Control

An editorial in Hoard's Dairyman for July 24 says: "Elsewhere in this issue is another communication from Mr. P. B. Crane, New York, discussing the control of production of agricultural products....To us it's ridiculous to think we can control agricultural production through legislation. To enforce laws which would be required if farmers were limited to the production of so much milk per day and a definite quantity of various cereals, would require an army of men. We do not believe men fully appreciate the final results of such legislation. It would destroy the freedom which the people of this country now enjoy, and we would have tyranny of the severest kind. We can see the necessity of doing just what Mr. Crane points out. When the price of milk does not return the cost of production, the farmer should eliminate his low producing cows. This will accomplish two things; it will lessen the cost of production and, by decreasing the quantity of milk on the market, it will increase its price. We believe this practice in dairy farming must come about through education and not through laws. The result can be accomplished through cow testing associations and it will not be as difficult through this institution to control production as it would be through laws. The cow testing association is not only a more effective agency for accomplishing what Mr. Crane has in mind, but it permits the farmer to retain his freedom and avoids tyranny. We are glad to note there is less demand for Government in business, for all thinking farmers comprehend the meaning of laws which would regulate their work."

Rural Credit Monopoly

An editorial in The Journal of Commerce for August 6 says: "Members of the American Institute of Cooperation are reproaching the country banks for borrowing money from city institutions at low interest and then re-lending it to farmers at extremely high rates. Behind this criticism lurks a suggestion that rates charged on farm loans ought to vary with some reference to the conditions prevailing in the centralized money markets of the country. Notoriously no such variation is perceptible throughout the greater part of the agricultural United States. In good times and bad, in periods of deflation and inflation, the rates charged by country banks maintain a fairly inflexible high level, ruling well above the cost of accommodation to city borrowers. Furthermore, as between one rural district and another, variations in rates may be erratic and altogether irreconcilable with the differences in degree of risk incurred by the lender. Reasons given for this state of affairs are usually colored by the prejudices of critics who are frequently inclined to exaggerate the trials of the farmer-borrower or else disposed to deny that farmers have any just cause of complaint at all. The discussion at Philadelphia appears to have suffered from this same tendency alternately to overstate or else to minimize unduly the defects and deficiencies of our existing methods of providing rural credits....On one point there appears to be unanimity. Evidently there is a very general feeling that the average farmer is in the clutches of a rural credit monopoly frequently consisting of one bank, and that he can only be rescued from the octopus by opening up more direct avenues of approach to larger lending centers. Extortion there may be, and no doubt often is, but the long list of bank failures in regions where farm interest rates are notoriously high shows that the situation is not subject to correction merely by 'clubbing' the local banks into charging less by threats to borrow elsewhere. Neither are they to be coerced by reproaches into reducing their rates and charging less than the traffic will bear merely because they are themselves able to borrow on better terms....In proportion as the cooperative movement grows and as farmers organize to make themselves better credit risks they will be freed from bondage to local borrowers. On the other hand, rural banks will be better able to meet demands for loans and to grant them on better terms at lesser risks as they become more intimately connected with central money markets, either as branches of larger institutions or as parts of a more highly integrated banking mechanism, in a position to distribute their risks by resales or rediscounts over a wider area. This, however, is a development which will require many years and will encounter much hostility from those very elements which will benefit most by its consummation."

Sweet-Potato Crop in Louisiana

A New Orleans dispatch to the press of August 7 states that sweet-potato production in Louisiana is being developed on a large scale. Reports from New Iberia, St. Martinsville, Breaux Bridge, Arnaudville, Opelousas and Lafayette, the centers of the principal production area, indicate that Louisiana this year will produce 1,000 carloads of Porto Rican yams. Prices received by the farmer will average $1 a bushel, and shipments are being made throughout the United States, as far as Portland, Oreg., on the West, and Pittsburgh on the East. At that price, sweet potatoes are worth a minimum of $100 an acre. The railroads have encouraged the erection of drying kilns, so that the potatoes can be kept when the market becomes heavy.

Section 3

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

For the week ended August 7: Chicago hog prices ranged from 20 to 40¢ lower; medium and good beef steers 25 to 65¢ lower; butcher cows and heifers steady to 10¢ lower; feeder steers steady to 25¢ higher; light and medium weight veal calves steady to 25¢ higher; fat lambs 25 to 50¢ lower; feeding lambs steady; yearlings 25 to 50¢ lower; fat ewes 25¢ lower.

Potato markets nearly steady. Peaches steady, Georgia and North Carolina Elbertas $2-$2.75 per crate or bushel basket in leading markets. Georgia and North Carolina Hales $2.50-$3 per bushel basket. Cantaloupe markets dull and weak. California Salmon tints $1.50-$2.25 per standard 45 in consuming centers; 75¢-85¢ f.o.b. Turlock. Delaware and Maryland stock 75¢-$1.50. Watermelons dull Southeastern Tom Watsons, 24-30 pound average weakened to a range of $150-$300 per carload in terminal markets.

Tone of butter markets unsettled throughout the week and barely steady at the close. Statistical position fairly strong, but sentiment among operators interested in storing is that prices are too high. Production outlook favorable. Cheese markets firm and higher, with Wisconsin Cheese Boards registering advances of fully 2¢ on July 31. Trading fairly active, all markets reporting reasonably good clearance of current stocks. Opinions differ as to further trend in immediate future.

Average price of middling spot cotton in 10 designated spot markets declined 56 points during the week. New York October future contracts declined 32 points.

Hay market firm on scanty offerings several markets. New crop hay mostly of good quality although some arriving in heating condition. Demand centered on better grades of hay.

Feed markets quiet but firm. Wheat millfeeds in strong position because advancing wheat markets are retarding flour sales. Cottonseed meal new crop offerings increasing at $5-$6 under old crop prices. Gluten feed for immediate shipment in good request, offerings limited.

Grain market firm. Wheat futures about 13-16 cents higher than week ago with reports heat and drought damage in Canada, higher foreign markets and more active export demand. Cash wheat firm and higher although not following full advance in futures. Corn and oats higher with wheat although rains some sections beneficial to corn crop.

Industrials and Railroads

Average closing price	Aug. 8,	Aug. 7,	Aug. 8, 1924
20 Industrials	137.98	137.40	101.79
20 R.R. stocks	100.63	100.63	90.20

(Wall St. Jour., Aug. 10.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the United States Department of Agriculture for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Responsibility, approval or disapproval, for views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect accurately the news of importance.

Vol.XVIII, No. 35 Section 1 August 11, 1925.

TAX CUT FORECAST An Associated Press dispatch from Swampscott, Mass., to-day says: "Director Lord of the budget August 10 presented to President Coolidge a tentative budget estimate for the next fiscal year calling for a reduction of $20,000,000 in appropriations. This is the amount set by the President and he approves the form in which the budget chief tentatively has allocated the new figures. The budget totals $3,080,000,000.....A slash in next year's appropriations coupled with a surplus in the Treasury now of $250,000,000 and a prospective surplus of $290,000,000 at the close of this year warrants tax reduction of at least $300,000,000, Mr. Lord told the Executive."

PHILIPPINE RUBBER REPORT The Philippine Islands give promise of eventually bringing to the American rubber user a part of his crude supply. The Commerce Department in a report August 10 on an exhaustive investigation of the potential value of the archipelago for crude rubber expressed the opinion that profitable production was possible there. The report, representing months of study, held that under favorable conditions an annual maximum output of 70,000 tons could be produced in the islands, in the southern portion of which approximately 1,500,000 acres are suitable for rubber raising. The lack of political disturbances and the utilization of the present available labor forces in the islands were stressed as factors in reaching this estimate. The survey discloses considerable commercial rubber planting now under way in the Philippines with sufficient plantations in cultivation to give a highly favorable hope of the islands becoming a new source for rubber. The Para rubber tree, mainstay of the Asiatic plantations, has shown satisfactory progress in the more southern islands. Soil and botanical experts of the department found that the plant there is less troubled by disease than in the plantations of Malaysia, and that on the islands of Mindanao, Jolo and Basilan, soil conditions are highly satisfactory in areas already charted. Importation of some labor and some modification of the Philippine land legislation were recommended to facilitate commercial production. The 70,000-ton potential Philippine output would compare with an annual import now of 340,000 tons by the United States. (Press, Aug. 11.)

DAIRY DEMANDS The Philadelphia Ledger to-day reports: "Two speakers at the meeting of the American Institute of Cooperation yesterday said dairy markets should not be built up in times of surplus if they can not be supplied in times of shortage. C. E. Sniffen, of New York, economist for the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, said it would be impossible to hold customers during the year if they failed to have enough milk to meet the demand in times of shortage. J. O. Eastlack, formerly of Philadelphia and now head of the research department of the Maryland State Dairymen's Association, made a similar statement in a different way. 'If we have enough milk on hand to supply the demand at all times we must have a surplus at some periods of the year,' he said. There has been a uniform increase of about 5 per cent each year in dairy products consumption in the New York market, according to Mr. Sniffen. He stressed the need for statistics to show the trend of production rather than of consumption....."

Section 2

Big Business Farming Urged

A Williamstown, Mass., dispatch to the press of August 9 states that Prof. Edward M. East, at his round table at the Institute of Politics, August 8, urged the organization of farms on big business lines for the sake of sound economics. "I feel that great business enterprises will ultimately be the successful ones," he said. "Whether this will come about through cooperative business ventures or the gradual growth of large corporations I do not know. The essential features needed for success are possessed by each type of organization. Personally I should like to see the cooperative enterprise built up rather than the large corporation, because in the cooperative enterprise the advance of individuality can be helped. On the other hand, farming is a hazardous business, requiring great skill and broad knowledge. It can never be brought to the height of efficiency with small plots. Only when the capital is large enough to make possible the employment of a competent business head and to retain the services of well-trained experts along the various necessary lines can the business be brought to a really high state as business goes. It needed a great organization like the United States Steel Corporation to produce steel cheaply; business executives, engineers, chemists, salesmen, all educated for their particular jobs. Successful farming needs just this sort of thing."

Cotton Exports

An editorial in The Wall Street Journal for August 10 says: "In the fiscal year ended June 30 this Nation's merchandise exports amounted to $4,864,832,000. This was considered a remarkable record, but the detailed figures show something still more remarkable. The exports of raw cotton alone amounted to $1,060,880,000, or 21.7 per cent, of the total merchandise exported. Of no other single commodity can it be said that its elimination would turn our export balance into an import balance. Total exports of all raw materials, including cotton, amounted to $1,393,730,000. Therefore, all other raw materials amounted to $330,000,000. In the whole export list there is only one group of exports which, in the aggregate, amounts to more than this one commodity. Manufactures of all kinds amounted to $1,670,000,000, against the $1,060,000,000 for the single commodity of cotton....Raw cotton must, for years to come, be one of our mainstays in the export trade. Europe and all other countries ambitious to prosper in the cotton textile field must consume American cotton. The distribution figures for this past year tell a remarkable story of the attempts of Europe to regain its pre-war status. A year ago the total of cotton exports to Europe amounted to 4,950,000 bales and outlook for the future was dubious. But hope revived with the acceptance of the Dawes plan. Nature assisted with a crop so large that the price at which it sold averaged $70 a bale less than that of a year before. Hopeful Europe seized this opportunity and took 7,119,000 bales, an increase of 43% over its takings of a year before. Great Britain, Germany, France and Italy accounted for the greater part of this increase. But the distribution figures also give the opening chapter of another story, that of the rise of another power in the cotton textile field. Japan has been steadily striving to enlarge its industries, and give employment to its congested population. The cotton textile is one of the most promising for it. When two years ago that country took 569,500 bales of American cotton it was considered a remarkable feat. But in the past year it has taken 829,700 bales, or 47% more than in the preceding year. At the same time Japan also took a large quantity of cotton from India, 56% per cent, more than it took the year before. These figures are sufficient to warn the world that an energetic textile competitor is rising in the Pacific; one who will be a customer for our raw cotton, but a competitor for export of finished goods."

Crops and Securities

The Wall Street Journal for August 8 says: "Next Monday the official crop report will be released at four o'clock. If the stock market is wise it will view the approaching event with tranquility, for the crop outlook shows there is nothing to fear in the facts. These reports, in the making, are air-tight and therefore predictions as to what they will be are only guesses. But there is a difference between intelligent and unintelligent guessing. The dealer in securities can look at the condition of crops and form an intelligent opinion as to what the situation really is.....One of the most gratifying features of the farm situation will not appear in this report. That is the uplift in the livestock market. Nearly 40 per cent of the corn crop is marketed by way of hogs and those animals now command a price almost double that of a year ago. There will be money also in cattle feeding this season and cattle, sheep and poultry, all valuable farm products, and giving much railway tonnage, take from 20 to 25 per cent of an average corn crop. Thus, livestock assures a good market for corn. The importance of this is not always realized, but it is a fact that some of the States popularly known as spring wheat States receive their greatest income through livestock sources. Taking the whole agricultural situation into consideration the farm income should be as large as last year, and probably a little larger".

Fertilizer Industry Statistics

A dispatch to the press of August 10 states that collection of monthly statistics on the fertilizer industry to include production, shipments and stocks of fertilizer on hand has been decided upon by the National Fertilizer Association. This data, to start with July 1 of this year, will be available to all fertilizer firms, agricultural colleges, county agents, farmers and users of fertilizer in general. The decision, reached at a recent meeting at Washington of the association's executive committee, was made public by Charles J. Brand, executive secretary and treasurer. The meeting also discussed plans for cooperating with the Department of Agriculture to reduce production of uneconomic fertilizer.

Gay Predicts Rise in Living Cost

A Williamstown, Mass., dispatch to the press of August 9 says: "The cost of living in the United States will go up because of the payments of reparations and war debts, according to Professor Edwin F. Gay of Harvard, speaking August 8 at his round table on the economic recovery of Europe, at the Institute of Politics. Professor Gay said that when a country received large payments from abroad, the trade balance of the receiving country became unfavorable, with a large excess of imports over exports, as the payments were received in the form of goods. The imported goods were relatively cheap, he went on, but there was always a sharp rise in the price of domestic goods. The country making the payments experienced the opposite result. As domestic and export prices fell, import prices were relatively high and the trade balance was favorable.....Professor Gay also predicted the gradual return of Southeastern Europe as an important factor in the European agricultural situation. He pointed out that Russia had purchased more agricultural machinery in the past two years than in the fifteen years before the war. The International Harvester Company was now maintaining 230 instructors in the use of its machinery in Russia, compared with 15 before the war. It was said that the increase in the use of machinery had more than offset the loss of Russian man power in the war. The decrease of agricultural imports or an increase in manufacturing exports, or both, according to Professor Gay, constitute the basis for Europe's debt payment program."

Public Lands Administration

The New York Times of August 10 says: "Charges involving the administration of the Grand Canyon National Park and other Federal lands in Arizona were made public August 9 by representatives of the Senate Committee on Public Lands, which is soon to begin an investigation of the public land problem. The charges are based on an investigation made by Senators Ashurst and Cameron of Arizona, who were delegated to hold the hearings by the committee. The investigation was preliminary to the field hearings which the committee will start in Salt Lake City next week in which every phase of the problem involving the public domain of 431,000,000 acres will be gone into. In the report, parts of which were given out, it is asserted that the concessions in the Grand Canyon Park have been monopolized, that the tourist camp is a disgrace to the service, that money has been squandered in the matter of roads, and that conflicts between private land owners and the Federal authorities are frequent. Various other allegations more or less grave are made. Against the Indian administration it is charged that the Government's 'tribal herd' policy has resulted, not, as the Government expected, in the Indian himself, but the white Indian agent, going into the cattle business. Stephen T. Mather, Director of the National Park Service, who left for the West a few days ago, declared his opinion that the investigation of the Grand Canyon was open to severe criticism. He made it plain that he believed a 'grudge' was in it somewhere, and he did not deny that he had Senator Cameron in mind....."

Student Losses Denied by President Pugsley

An Associated Press dispatch from Mitchell, S. Dak., August 6 says: "A false impression concerning agricultural college enrollment in South Dakota was corrected by President Charles W. Pugsley of State college at Brookings, in his talk made this afternoon before the State secretaries' association in session here. He stated that publicity which was being broadcast over the country left the general impression that the enrollment of agricultural students in all agricultural colleges was on the decline. He admitted that a good many of the land grant institutions were having their troubles along this line, but cited figures to show that the enrollment of agricultural students at South Dakota State college was in the other direction."

Tariff in Germany

A Berlin dispatch to the press of August 9 says: "With tax legislation out of the way, the reichstag August 8 entered upon a stormy discussion of the Government's tariff program. The tax bills, framed to provide a revenue of about 7,000,000,000 marks (about $1,750,000,000), and completing the most thorough taxation reform undertaken by Germany since the war, were passed. The Government's general tariff position was outlined August 8 in an introductory statement by Chancellor Luther, who gave an argument for the protective tariffs contemplated.....He cited as an example the United States, which he said had in no wise lowered its high tariffs. Concerning agrarian tariffs, he observed that it is only fair, if German industries are to be protected by tariffs, that the farmer also should receive protection, but he denied that these tariffs would be excessive. 'The duty-free importation of considerable quantities of frozen meat,' he said, 'constitutes an alleviative measure for the consumers. In the case of grain, the tariff is of a transitory nature and is considerably lower than the tariffs of pre-war times.'"

Unionizing Farmers Indorsed by Dr.Taylor

A Williamstown, Mass., dispatch to the press of August 9 states that the unionizing of farmers was indorsed at the round table of the Institute of Politics August 8 by H. C. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. "There is danger at this moment of conflict between farmers and cities," Doctor Taylor said. "Each person engaged in the series of operations of distribution of farm products wants to increase his share of the profits, but doesn't want others to increase the cost of the products by increasing their profits. It is as proper for farmers to organize as it is for miners, plumbers and business men to organize to increase their gains at the expense of others." Doctor Taylor spoke of unmerciful competition between farmers and attributed it to the high birth rate. "Two hundred thousand people should move from the country to the cities annually to keep the competition of the farms from being too great," Doctor Taylor said. "If the increment due to more efficient production were used to better farm life instead of being reinvested in the farms there would be a shortage of farm products, prices would rise, more food would then be produced, and at the same time the farmers would have bettered their conditions."

Wool Situation

"Position of the World's Wool" is the title of an extensive article reviewing plant capacity in relation to world wool supplies in the August issue of Commerce Monthly, published by National Bank of Commerce, New York. The article opens as follows: "The price maladjustment between wool and its manufactures has been the most conspicuous feature of the international wool situation during the last two or three years. Ever since prices recovered from the low levels reached during the period of violent price liquidation following the spring of 1920, wool manufacturers have been forced to operate on a high raw-wool market and profits derived from advancing the raw material through the successive steps in manufacturing have been meager. High textile wage rates have contributed greatly to the difficulties of the industry, especially in the United States and Great Britain. A large wool crop in the southern hemisphere last season, part of which failed to find buyers at ruling prices, resulted for the first time in several years in an accumulation of supplies and offered some promise of relief from high raw-material costs. A dramatic decline carried wool values in this country to a point more than 30 per cent below the peak levels established in the winter. However, despite wide realization that consumer resistance forbids the steady marketing of anything like a full output of the world's wool-textile mills on the basis of the extreme values for wool lately seen, raw wool prices have advanced sharply from recent lows and there is little evidence that stability is in sight. It is increasingly clear that the causes of the unsatisfactory situation of the woolen and worsted industry in the United States and other countries must be sought beyond the ordinary surface indications of market trends since the World War. The wool manufacture is face to face with the question of whether its physical plant has outrun the supply of raw material and demand for woolen and worsted goods based on prices for raw wool resulting from the failure of the world wool clip to keep pace with world population. A special phase of the problem is the question as to whether the equipment for worsted manufacture which can deal only with new and unused fibers is out of balance with the woolen industry whose raw materials include not only so-called 'virgin' wools but their by-products and a host of substitutes as well. Statistical data as to manufacturing capacity are lacking for many countries and are incomplete and belated for many others. It is possible, nevertheless, to appraise in a very rought way world wool-manufacturing capacity...."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

August 11: Chicago hog prices closed at $14.30 for the top and $12.85 for the bulk. Medium and good beef steers $7.50 to $14; butcher cows and heifers $3.75 to $13.50; feeder steers $6 to $8.75; light and medium weight veal calves $10 to $13; fat lambs $14 to $15.50; feeding lambs $14 to $15.50; yearlings $9.75 to $13; fat ewes $4.50 to $8.50.

New Jersey sacked Irish Cobblers ranged $3.15 to $3.85 per 100 lbs. in eastern cities. Kansas and Missouri Irish Cobblers $2.75 to $2.85 on the Chicago carlot market. Georgia and North Carolina Elberta peaches $2 to $3 per crate or bushel basket in leading markets. Southeastern Tom Watson watermelons ranged $50 to $100 lower per carload closing at $125 to $325 per 22-30 lb. stock. Maryland and Delaware Pink and Green Meat cantaloupes 75¢ to $1.25 per standard 45 in the East. California Salmon Tints $1.75 to $2.50 in Chicago.

Closing prices on 92 score butter: New York 43¢; Philadelphia 44¢; Boston 43 1/2¢; Chicago 41¢.

Grain prices quoted August 11: No.1 dark northern Minneapolis $1.65 to $1.84; No.2 red winter Chicago $1.72 1/2 to $1.74 1/2. No.2 hard winter Chicago $1.67 to $1.70 1/2; St. Louis $1.69. No.2 mixed corn Chicago $1.07 1/2; Kansas City $1.02 1/2. No.2 yellow corn Chicago $1.09; St. Louis $1.08; Kansas City $1.06. No.3 yellow corn Chicago $1.08; No.2 white corn Chicago $1.07; St. Louis $1.07 1/2; Kansas City $1.02 1/2. No.3 white oats Chicago 42¢; St. Louis 41 3/4¢; No.2 white oats Kansas City 42 1/2¢.

Middling spot cotton in 10 designated spot markets declined 88 points during the week, closing at 23.42¢ per lb.; New York October future contracts declined 79 points, closing at 23.35¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

Industrials and Railroads

Average closing price	Aug. 10,	Aug. 8,	Aug. 9, 1924
20 Industrials	137.41	137.98	102.08
20 R.R. stocks	100.58	100.63	90.74

(Wall St. Jour., Aug. 11.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol.XVIII, No. 36 Section 1 August 12, 1925.

HORNADAY SAYS ARMS MEN FOIL CONSERVATION

The New York Times to-day reports that Dr. W. T. Hornaday, trustee of the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund and Director of the Bronx Zoological Garden, asserted in a statement yesterday that efforts by conservationists to reduce the Federal bag limits on ducks, geese and other migratory birds were being frustrated by arms and ammunition manufacturers. He said they exerted their influence through the Biological Survey of the Department of Agriculture, which now makes the Federal game regulations. Doctor Hornaday said that the arms and ammunition manufacturers had exercised a beneficial influence for years in the direction of game conservation through the American Game Protective and Propagation Association, but that recently their influence had been thrown against all measures which would reduce shooting and cut their profits from this source. Doctor Hornaday asserted that the Du Pont, Remington and other powder and gun interests were in contact with the Biological Survey through the advisory committee to the Department of Agriculture on the Migratory Bird Treaty. He said that John B. Burnham, the chairman of the committee, was at once the chief official adviser of the Government and the representative of the gun and powder makers, through his position at the head of the American Game Protective and Propagation Association, which received support from the manufacturing interests.

The dispatch continues: "Mr. Burnham characterized the attack as unfair and prejudiced, and said that the truth was that the representatives of gun-makers among the directors of the American Game Protective and Propagation Association were inclined to favor Doctor Hornaday's side in the controversy over the bag limits....."

RUSTPROOF WHEAT

An Aberdeen, S. Dak., dispatch to the press to-day states that R. S. McFadden, grain grower, announced August 11 that he had discovered a brand of wheat which he described as invulnerable to the attacks of black rust. His discovery followed fifteen years' experimentation on his farm. The new blend of wheat is composed of a mixture of hard red Spring wheat crossed with the Emmer or Spletz stem.

CANADIAN WHEAT TAX ASKED

A Montreal dispatch to the press to-day states that an export tax on Canadian wheat intended for milling in the United States for export was asked August 11 by the Canadian National Millers' Association. The prospect of a great increase in exportable wheat this year led the millers to suggest that an export tax might be imposed on grain going to the United States to remove the advantage which the millers south of the border are said to enjoy through being able to mill in bond for export to Canada's potential customers in Europe while the United States domestic market for flour is closed to Canada.

WHEAT PRICE

A dispatch from Chicago to the press to-day says: "Immense selling of future deliveries of wheat and severe setbacks in price resulted yesterday from Government estimates that wheat crops both in Canada and the United States would be much larger than a majority of traders had assumed would be the case. An extreme collapse of 7 5/8¢ a bushel was witnessed."

Section 2

Agricultural Education in Canada

Sir Henry Rew, in a treatise on economic resources of Canada, published by H. M. Stationery Office, London, says: "The total number of students of agriculture at the various universities and colleges providing definite vocational education is over 3,000 of which nearly one-third are female. At the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph are to be found nearly half the male, and rather more than half the female students. The keen appreciation of the importance of the provision of educational facilities which is characteristic of the Canadian people generally has already been noted. It may be that the fine traditions of Scotland in this regard have been, through the many Scotsmen who have made so sturdy and substantial a contribution to the racial stock of Canada, transplanted across the Atlantic. It may be also that the propinquity of the American people, with their educational ardor, has exercised a neighborly influence. However it may be, it is impressive to a visitor to observe not only in Ontario and Quebec but in the western provinces a predominantly agricultural community so eager in their zeal for liberal and vocational education. Even at the newer universities, such as those at Edmonton and Saskatoon, founded within the last twenty years, the experimental and demonstration farms are laid out and planned on a generous scale not only as regards space but in equipment and staff. They connote the courage of the people and their supreme confidence in providing not only for the needs of the present but also of future generations."

British Colony Food Campaign

A London dispatch to the press of August 11 states that an educational publicity campaign by the Government calling for the expenditure of $2,000 daily for a period of one year or more, to stimulate the marketing and consumption in Great Britain of food products from the overseas lines of the empire in preference to foreign products, is recommended by the Advisory Committee, representing all parts of the empire, which has just presented its report to the Government.

Farm Financing

An editorial in The Journal of Commerce for August 11 says: "An interesting analysis of the bankers' acceptance situation is offered by the Federal Reserve Board to appear in the current number of its bulletin. The analysis relates to about $247,000,000 of acceptances which were purchased outright by Federal Reserve banks in March and April of this year. Figures show that of the total about 40 per cent in dollar value were drawn for the purpose of financing the marketing of cotton and grain, while 10 per cent more were drawn to finance the storage or movement of other American agricultural commodities. Thus for two months running one-half of the purchases of acceptances made by Reserve banks were drawn to finance the farmer in one way or another. Further analysis shows that of the general total about one-third was drawn to finance imports, a little less to finance exports and in the neighborhood of one-quarter to finance domestic transactions. It is added that a large proportion of the latter covered storage of agricultural staples awaiting export.....It is unquestionably reassuring to know that fully half of the acceptances bought by Reserve banks have been the outcome of transactions which, presumably at least, resulted in giving the farmer the benefit of reasonably low market rates. Our acceptance rates have been decidedly low, and even under the present method of seasonal acceptance credits, with commissions allowed to several participants, the final charge to the producer, through his cooperative marketing association, is not what in former days would have been

considered high. The present method of drawing and trading in acceptances with the aid of the Reserve banks is gradually working out a new style of farm finance in which the producer is really enabled to get access to the city market--indirectly, it is true, but after all on pretty reasonable terms. This must be accounted a substantial advance over older methods, so far as the farmer himself is concerned....."

Flexible Tariffs

An editorial in The Wall Street Journal for August 10 says: "One of the bright ideas of the last tariff legislation was the 'flexible' feature. Sufficient time has elapsed since the McCumber tariff was passed to try out the provision, and it must be frankly admitted that it has proved a failure. It has afforded none of the relief desired by advocates of tariff for revenue only, while its disturbing influence exasperates those who pin their faith to protection, notably the cooperative concerns dealing with farm products....'Friends of the farmer' are busy to-day denouncing the tariff, although if it had not been for the farmer, and the necessity for protecting our own food supply, our import duties would never have approached their present figure. Our ever-growing industrial class must be fed, and the theory of protection is that all of us must stand ready to pay higher prices for what we wear and eat in order that wages on the American scale may be paid, while the farmer is compensated with as high a protection as anybody gets. Doubtless this does not always work out in practice, or wages would not be reduced in the highly-protected New England cotton industry. That, however, is a product of internal competition, notably from the cotton mills of the South, and would have happened if our cotton manufactures were not protected at all. But of the whole protective theory it may be said that we can not have a low cost of living, with correspondingly lower wages and lower profits, if we are to continue our traditional policy....There is a word of warning necessary to the limitless protectionist. We are a creditor nation now and not a debtor nation any more. In the days to come our industrial workers may demand a low cost of living, exchanging high wages for a dollar that will buy more. The labor unions wrote their own immigration law. The day may come when they will write our tariff."

Food Prices

An increase in the retail cost of food ranging from 1 to 7 per cent was reported for the month ending July 15 in 22 cities. In Salt Lake City, however, there was a 2 per cent decrease. The report made public August 11 by the Labor Statistics Bureau of the Labor Department covered 23 of the 51 cities included in the bureau's survey. Increases were: Boston, 7 per cent; Milwaukee, 6 per cent; Bridgeport, Manchester and Rochester, 5 per cent; Buffalo, Indianapolis, Jacksonville and Portland, Me., 4 per cent; Atlanta, Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Little Rock, Memphis, Norfolk, Omaha and Washington, 3 per cent; Charleston, S.C., and Richmond, 2 per cent, and Louisville, 1 per cent.

Lemon Consumption in Britain

A London dispatch to the press of August 9 states that the recent prolonged spell of hot weather, most unusual for England, has been responsible for an unusual consumption of lemons. In four weeks 52,500,000 of the fruit have been consumed in Great Britain. That quantity represents the imports for June and is 15,000,000 more than the usual monthly consignments from Italy.

Section 3

Department of Agriculture

Stephen G. Milosy, orchid grower in George Schlegel's "Orchid Factory," Brooklyn, in a letter to The Florists Exchange of August 8, says: "What has been proved with orchids can likewise be proved with every other horticultural product. You all know the orchid embargo, which has been in effect about six years. When our orchid experts went to Washington for several conferences they told the F.H.B. that within three years from that time our orchids would be found in existence only in the museums, or in a few private collections. Six years have passed, and the output of those varieties which were considered commercially valuable has been doubled....We have increased our stock so rapidly that we have sold thousands of plants which were propagated since the embargo, and have built 12 new 90 ft. houses, ten of which have been filled with stock from plants that are in vigorous growth and blooming condition....I have tried every conceivable method of cultivating orchids, believing that there was a way to grow all varieties, so as to create conditions comparable to their natural habitat. We can thank Dr. Marlatt and Quarantine 37 for the results obtained due to the enforced extra effort. Without this restriction the chances are that we would not have progressed to anywhere near our present condition. As you all know, there was no incentive to experiment with three-year-old plants when it was so easy to import new stock... Previously we orchid growers thought that a homegrown orchid could not produce such large blooms as imported plants. I have conclusively proved the contrary...Why did this happen? Because we have a wonderful man at the head of the F.H.B.- Dr. Marlatt. My hat is off to him. He has done more in the last six years for our horticulture than any man that ever lived previous to his time. And some day all those who are now opposed to his policy will welcome the opportunity to subscribe to a testimonial ...to this far-seeing and strong-willed man who knew he was right... Quarantine 37 and domestic stock are what we want and what we should do everything in our power to foster."

An editorial in the same issue says: "Recognizing Stephen Milosy's prominence and notable success in the field of practical orchid growing, we are glad to publish in another column the communication embodying his views. This does not mean that we agree with all the points he makes, especially as to his estimate of the attitude of members of the trade toward Quarantine 37 and his appraisal of the ultimate value of that order and the future position of its author. But we are interested in his opinion and in his reasons for them. As his letter explicitly shows, Mr. Milosy favors Quarantine 37, not because of the protection it affords against orchid pests (just how serious have they ever been, by the way?) but because it tends to assure a market free from the competition of stock that can be collected from the wilds, produced and sold more cheaply than the limited amount of stock being raised by the present established growers in this country. 'It is up to the F.H.B. to exclude, or Congress to raise the tariff to such a high rate, that it will protect our domestic industries,' says Mr. Milosy. We will not deny that by such means have many of our American industries been brought to their present size. But is it the sort of stimulation upon which we ant to build the future of horticulture? And is it a program with which the public, called upon to pay higher prices merely for the privilege of buying domestic plants and flowers, will be in sympathy? If not, how can it, in the long run, benefit either flower lovers or the industry? Says Mr. Milosy 'Quarantine 37 has made our orchids grow so vigorously and naturally' as to win praise from John Lager. Certainly we have no reason or wish to question the splendid results obtained in the green houses he cares for. But are we

therefore to regard Quarantine 37 as a new and especially potent fertilizer? And what of the orchids that were being produced by the thousands in England, and Belgium particularly, years before Quarantine 37 was even an idea, and where there were no restrictions on 'collected' plants? Doubtless, Mr. Milosy's letter expresses the sentiments of a fair number of growers--and would be growers--scattered about the country. But are these the sentiment of what may be called American horticulture? And do they, in any case, tend to support Quarantine 37 as an insect excluding measure? Or to justify the horticultural dictatorship that it sets up?"

Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

August 11: Chicago hog prices, top $14.25, bulk $12.70 to $14.00; medium and good grade steers $8.25 to $14.25; butcher cows and heifers $3.75 to $13.50; feeder steers $6.00 to $8.75; light and medium weight veal calves $10.75 to $13.50. Fat lambs $14.00 to $15.50; yearlings $9.75 to $13 and fat ewes $4.50 to $8.25.

New Jersey sacked Irish Cobbler potatoes $3.15 - $3.85 per 100 pounds in eastern markets and $3.05 - $3.35 f.o.b. Maryland and Virginia watermelons, Tom Watsons and Irish Grays brought 20¢-40¢ unit basis for 20-28 pound average in Baltimore. North Carolina and South Carolina Thurmond Grays 22-30 pound average ranged $225-$375 bulk per car in leading markets. North Carolina Elberta peaches mostly $2.50-$3 per crate and bushel basket in eastern consuming centers. Virginia Elbertas $3-$3.25 in New York.

Closing prices on 92 score butter: New York 43¢; Chicago 41¢; Philadelphia 44¢; Boston 43 1/2¢.

Grain prices quoted August 11: No.1 dark northern Minneapolis $1.60-$1.75. No.2 red winter Chicago $1.69; St. Louis $1.70-$1.73. No.2 hard winter Chicago $1.62 1/2 - $1.65; St. Louis $1.62. No.2 mixed corn Chicago $1.08 1/2. No.3 mixed corn Minneapolis $1.02 1/2. No.2 yellow corn Chicago $1.08 1/2 - $1.10; St. Louis $1.08 1/2. No.3 yellow corn Chicago $1.08; Minneapolis $1.08 1/2. No.2 white corn Chicago $1.09; St. Louis $1.07 1/2. No.3 white oats Chicago 41 3/4 cents; Minneapolis 37 3/4 cents; St. Louis 42 cents.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated spot markets advanced 10 points, closing at 23.55¢ per lb. New York October future contracts advanced 18 points, closing at 23.53¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

Industrials and Railroads

Average closing price	Aug. 11,	Aug. 10,	Aug. 11, 1924.
20 Industrials	137.80	137.41	102.02
20 R. R. stocks	100.58	100.58	92.20

(Wall St. Jour., Aug. 12.)

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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the United States Department of Agriculture for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Responsibility, approval or disapproval, for views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect accurately the news of importance.

Vol.XVIII, No. 37 Section 1 August 13, 1925.

DOCTOR HORNADAY'S ACCUSATION

An editorial in The New York Times to-day says: "Conservationists, like pacifists, seem often ready to fight with each other. So doing, they lose sight of the main issues, and--which is worse--confuse the public mind and lower public confidence in their opinions. It is to be regretted, therefore, that Dr. W. T. Hornaday, whose long service to the cause of game conservation entitles him to recognition, should have permitted his advocacy of reduced bag limits to be twisted into charges of corruption on the part of Government officials and of the game protection associations. New Yorkers are likely to smile at the plagiarism of one who speaks of the 'powder interests' and implies that they have developed a Machiavellian capacity for oppressing the people....To the credit of these people be it said that they long ago understood that wise conservation was to the interest of the gunmakers as well as of the hunters....As a matter of fact, the real question at issue is whether or not the present bag limits on migratory game are too liberal; and if so, how and to what extent they should be reduced. About this there is much honest difference of opinion. Many favor Doctor Hornaday's contention that the bag limits to-day are much too great. But others protest that conditions are so different in various States and years that it is as unwise for the Federal Government, which has the power through the Biological Survey, at present to reduce the maximum bag limit throughout the Nation as it is for it to exert nationwide arbitrary power on other matters that are essentially determined by varying local conditions.....To charge that the Biological Survey is incompetent or is under the influence of the gunmakers does nothing to solve the problem. It simply reflects on men who have given devoted service to the cause of game conservation. In the final analysis, the thing which must determine the bag limits is the supply of ducks and other game birds....There is nothing to show that the Biological Survey has not exercised its general powers of supervision with entire circumspection."

REICHSTAG PASSES HIGH FOOD TARIFF

An Associated Press dispatch from Berlin to-day says: "The Government's tariff bill, which passed its third reading in the Reichstag yesterday without amendment but after one of the stormiest debates in German parliamentary history, provides conspicuously high duties for foodstuffs and various categories of industrial products. While the new duties will tend to hamper American exports to Germany it is indicated in official quarters that the tariffs represent maximums which are to constitute the basis for subsequent negotiations with other nations. In the case of food duties, for instance, it is pointed out that the Ministry of Agriculture is empowered to alter these in order to secure reciprocal treatment from nations which have not yet concluded treaties with Germany. As the United States has a 'most favored nation' agreement with Germany, it is assumed that there will be no occasion for disagreement between the two countries on account of the excessive level of the maximum tariffs incorporated in the new bill, which replaces the tariff law of 1902....The new schedules provide for the following duties on foodstuffs, the unit in each case being a double hundredweight: Wheat, 3.5 marks per double hundredweight; rye, 3 marks; barley, 3.10 marks; oats, 3 marks; bacon, 24 marks; lard and other fats, 6 marks; butter, 22.5 marks; tinned meat, 40 marks; tinned milk, 40 marks....."

Section 1

Agricultural College Enrollment

An editorial in Hoard's Dairyman for August 7 says: "The United States Chamber of Commerce has recently completed a survey to determine the number of students enrolled in agricultural courses in our forty-eight land grant colleges. The survey shows a decline of three per cent in attendance in these colleges in the past ten years. The total number of students in our colleges and universities has more than doubled in that time. It is not surprising to us that there should be a material falling off in attendance in our agricultural colleges and schools, for agriculture has been passing through a period of depression. There are folks who are deeply concerned because our colleges of agriculture have not increased in attendance, and some seem to think it is the fault of the courses offered in these institutions. There is always opportunity to improve the courses in agriculture, but we do not consider that the courses offered by our agricultural colleges and schools are in any way responsible for the decreased attendance. It is due very largely, if not entirely, to the economic conditions of agriculture. It must be remembered that agriculture since the early 90's constantly improved until the year 1920, and the attendance at our colleges of agriculture grew rapidly. The demand for men trained in the science of agriculture during this period was very large, and this naturally stimulated young men to take an agricultural college course. When farm conditions became bad we could reasonably expect a decreased attendance in agricultural colleges. There is nothing unusual about this. Farm conditions are gradually becoming normal. From now on we shall expect an increased attendance of agricultural students in our colleges."

Bread-Making Costs

An editorial in The Outlook for August 12 says: "Reckoned at the farm value of wheat in the past four years, a pound of potential flour in the ear has been worth from two to three cents to the man who grew it. A pound of bread, not all flour but partly moisture, has generally cost at least ten cents at retail. When we buy a loaf eight inches long, we pay the farmer for about an inch and a half of the loaf. Who is paid for the rest of it? The flour mill's share represents a slice not quite half an inch thick. Railroads and grain elevators get thinner slices. The wheat pit's share is variable, sometimes pretty substantial, sometimes too thin to butter. The baker's pay represents an astonishingly large portion, about three inches of the loaf. The rest represents largely the cost of retailing, including door delivery and loss of what goes stale on the shelf. It would be a fine thing if the Government or any one else could find a sound and just means of cutting the wheat pit's slice thinner. But it might mean more to the consumer if the thick slab representing the cost of baking could be even moderately reduced....The baking industry in 1921 was in course of consolidation. Consolidation has proceeded ever since. It has reached the point where the big baking concern uses millions of dollars of machinery and buys flour by the trainload. The intermediate costs between wheat farmer and bread-eater are being cut in their largest item. Both farmer and bread-eater should benefit."

Crop Report

An editorial in The Wall Street Journal for August 12 says: "In the Government crop report there is a showing of a little more wheat than was expected, a loss of 145,000,000 bushels of corn and a gain of 100,000,000 bushels of oats. These estimates as well as those of the minor crops were all about in line with previous expectations. In consequence there is no surprise in the report for either bulls or bears. The market effect

should be favorable because it confirms all prior estimates of a good agricultural production. Taking the seven cereals together the total indicated production is about 5,340,000,000 bushels against 5,393,000,000 on July 1. The loss in corn, which was not fully offset by the gain in oats, accounts for most of this reduction in the total. The difference, however, is not great when put on a percentage basis and does not change the face of the agricultural situation...But the corn crop should be viewed from the point of the livestock industry. One by one the different branches of agriculture have been helped out of the post-war depression until only livestock remains in the slough....There is not the great overproduction that there was a year ago and corn prices should be reasonable enough to make it profitable to feed to pork. In consequence the farmers who have cattle and hogs to sell will be in a far better position than at any time since the post-war depression. There is nothing in the rest of the report from wheat to peaches that, compared with a month ago, should be otherwise than satisfactory to the business interests."

Economic Position of Canada

"On a superficial view the present economic position of Canada appears uncertain, and, in some degree, perplexing. Various causes, of which the war was the greatest, have conspired to check the triumphant march of progress which only a few years back appeared irresistible. A nation thrown out of its stride may seem to falter and hesitate....That the food-producing resources of Canada are capable of immense extension is not disputed. Controversy arises only when the limits of possible extension are considered. Some of the factors which will, in the long run, determine the limits, have already been referred to. They fall into two categories, viz. (a) area potentially productive but not yet utilized for food production, and (b) increased production per acre. For the purpose of any forecasts we may regard the North-West Territories and Yukon as outside the potentially productive area, although it is claimed that some of the more hardy crops can be grown, and stock raised, in those regions. But the total land area of the nine provinces is 1,400 million acres, of which only 10 per cent is at present occupied for production and little more than one-third of the occupied land is cropped. It is officially estimated that 440 million acres, or 31 per cent, of the land area are available for agriculture, or, in other words, that the present occupied and only partially cultivated, area, may be trebled. This estimate was adopted by the Dominions Royal Commission. It would imply, under present methods of cultivation, at least 60 million acres under wheat, with an average crop of nearly 1,000 million bushels, sufficient for the needs of about 150 million people. This estimate assumes that the climatic limits of successful grain-growing remain unchanged, in other words, that the frost-bar is fixed. But plant-breeding is yet in its infancy, and no bounds can be set to the possible adaptability to physical conditions of new varieties of grain, and other crops. The potentialities of an increase of the land available for food production by irrigation, dry-farming and the scientific treatment of alkali lands can not be measured, but they are certainly great." (Sir Henry Rew's "Economic Resources of Canada.")

Grain Marketing

Sir Henry Rew, in the Edinburgh Review for July, says: "....The grain dealers, in concluding a forcible presentment of their views, quote with approval the following passage from a report of the late Secretary of Agriculture, Henry C. Wallace: 'The relationship of the Government to cooperation should be one of service. It should help farmers to market

their crops, just as it helps them to produce crops, not by doing the work but by supplying the information which the farmers can not get for themselves. To go further would be to injure rather than to aid the co-operative movement." This clash of State-fostered undertakings with the interests of private traders is one facet of a many-sided problem, which forces itself to the front on both sides of the Atlantic. The serious complaint of the grain dealers, expressed in reasonable terms, and representing, no doubt, the mental attitude of traders in other commodities, affords evidence that the farmers' cooperative marketing movement is becoming an important factor in commercial life. There is some justification for the demand that the relation of the State in regard to it should be more clearly defined. In America, as in this country, there is a tendency to drift without considering whither. In the United States the popular conception of the relations of the Government to private enterprise differs from that which has dominated political action in England for the past century. But while there is general acceptance of--and frequently clamor for--intervention by the State there are two effective checks on the adoption of hasty measures affecting private enterprise. One is the fierce individualism of the average American in regard to his business affairs; the other is the American Constitution and the limitations imposed thereby on the power of the legislature and executive. It is significant that the Grain Futures act of 1922, under which the Agricultural Department regulates and supervises the grain markets, was challenged by the Chicago Board of Trade, and could not become operative until it was declared by the Supreme Court of the United States to be constitutional. The impatient spirit of the present generation leads to hasty generalizations. There are those who advocate a drastic change in our commercial system because in certain countries, including the United States, new and ambitious organizations have been established for the marketing of agricultural products. The producers are entering the sphere of what is termed in some quarters 'big business.' Within certain fairly-defined limits they have already done so successfully in America. So far as they have succeeded it has been by a prolonged, and in some cases painful process of trial and error. There is a cynical saying among their critics that 'cooperative associations have a high death-rate.' There is some truth in the saying, but a high death-rate often means the survival of the fittest, and in the long run may serve to strengthen the basis of the movement. The vigor at present of the cooperative marketing movement among American farmers is evident; its vitality, time will test."

Swedish Farm Penal Colony

An abandoned farm has become Sweden's model penal colony. About five years ago the Government conceived the idea of sending prisoners there to complete their terms at outdoor work in virtual freedom. Transfer to the farm was made the reward for good behavior and now is the goal of all Swedish prisoners. The land has been put under cultivation by the prisoners so successfully that it serves as an object lesson to the peasants of the district. Notwithstanding the complete freedom of movement permitted for farm work, none of the prisoners has attempted to escape. (Phila. Ledger, Aug. 10.)

Texas Farm Colony Planned

A Lubbeck, Tex., dispatch to the press of August 10 states that steps have been taken to convert into farms 21,000 acres of the Spade ranch, near Lubbeck. When this land has been improved and colonized, the remainder of the agricultural part of the big property will undergo similar treatment. The 21,000 acres will be divided into tracts of 160 to 320

acres, and upon each tract improvements, to consist of residence, barn, well and fences, will be made before settlement is attempted.

Section 3

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

August 12: Chicago hog prices closed at $14 for the top and $12.45 to $13.75 for the bulk. Medium and good beef steers $7.50 to $14.25; butcher cows and heifers $3.75 to $13.75; feeder steers $6 to $8.75; light and medium weight veal calves $11 to $13.75; fat lambs $13.75 to $15.25; feeding lambs $14 to $15.50; yearlings $9.50 to $12.75 and fat ewes $4.50 to $8.25.

Potato markets showed a general unsettled condition though prices closed somewhat easier in the East. New Jersey sacked Irish Cobblers sold at $3-$3.15 per 100 pounds in New York and ranged $3.35-$3.85 elsewhere. Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons 22-30 pounds sold at a wide range of $125-$425 bulk per car in terminal markets. Thurmond Grays 24-30 pounds each were mostly $250-$350 in city markets and $90-$175 f.o.b. Macon. Cantaloupes irregular. Best California Salmon Tints brought $2.25-$3 per standard 45 in consuming centers and 75¢-85¢ f.o.b. Turlock. Peaches steady to firm. Georgia and North Carolina Elbertas ranged $2.25-$3.25 per crate and bushel basket in leading markets. Virginia Elbertas $2.50-$3.25 in New York.

Closing prices on 92 score butter to-day: New York 43; Chicago 41; Philadelphia 44; Boston 43 1/2.

Grain prices quoted August 12: No.1 dark northern Minneapolis $1.64-$1.80. No.2 red winter Chicago $1.66 1/2; St. Louis $1.70-$1.73; Kansas City $1.71-$1.75. No.2 hard winter Chicago $1.63; St. Louis $1.62; Kansas City $1.65-$1.73. No.2 mixed corn Chicago $1.07; Kansas City $1.01 1/2. No.2 yellow corn Chicago $1.07; St. Louis $1.07 1/4; Kansas City $1.04. No.3 yellow corn Chicago $1.06 1/4. No.2 white corn Chicago $1.06 1/2; St. Louis $1.06; Kansas City $1.01. No.3 white oats Chicago 41 cents; St. Louis 41 cents; No.2 white oats Kansas City 41 1/4 cents.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 14 points, closing at 23.69¢ per lb. New York October future contracts advanced 19 points, closing at 23.72¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

Industrials and Railroads

Average closing price	Aug. 12,	Aug. 11,	Aug. 12, 1924
20 Industrials	137.48	137.80	101.51
20 R.R. stocks	100.83	100.58	91.50

(Wall St. Jour., Aug. 13.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol.XVIII, No. 38 Section 1 August 14, 1925.

BRITISH STUDY COTTON

An Associated Press dispatch from London to-day says: "The British Empire Cotton Growing Corporation has decided to establish a central cotton research station in Trinidad. It is intended to investigate there the cotton plant in all phases of its growth and under rigorously controlled conditions, in order to ascertain and estimate the importance of several factors which contribute to the final result. The intention is not to provide strains of pure-line seed for large-scale distribution in different parts of the empire, but to breed out pure lines for special characteristics. These will be tested in different parts of the world to ascertain if they are satisfactory in any particular country, so that country can raise its own. It is also hoped that the central station will provide a scientific link between growers and manufacturers."

FREIGHT RATE INCREASE

A Chicago dispatch to the press to-day states that western railroads which have been asking an 11 per cent increase in freight rates to replenish revenues depleted by Panama Canal competition, motor trucks and anaemic business conditions in the Northwest went before the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday and offered to accept 5 per cent. ...On the basis of valuation figures prepared by the railroads, the statement said a greater amount of additional earnings than the 5 per cent advance was estimated to bring, would be needed to give the carriers the return of $5\frac{3}{4}$ per cent of their property investment which the transportation act prescribes. The carriers, it declared, do not "intend to ask an increase in rates that might prove an item of importance in any instance to the commerce of the Western States and do not intend to demand the full measure of their rights under the law."

PHILIPPINE RUBBER

An editorial in the Philadelphia Public Ledger to-day says: "It did not take a Department of Commerce report to show that rubber can be grown successfully in the Philippines. But it will take much more than such a report to get the rubber grown. As a matter of fact, as the situation now stands it seems almost hopeless. A Filipino law prohibits corporations from buying or leasing more than 2,500 acres of public lands, and rubber can be produced economically only over large areas. Then there is the political element. Five to eight years are required to put a plantation upon a producing basis. With independence for the Philippines looming in the near future, capital is cautious. As no one would venture to predict what the political situation in the islands would be after the granting of independence, no one wants to embark upon such an enterprise. There is also the further fact that propaganda has bred in the Filipinos a fear and suspicion of American 'economic imperialism.' It is not likely that the next few years will see any appreciable development in Philippine rubber production."

Section 2

Fertilizer Statistics

An editorial in The Journal of Commerce for August 12 says: "Fertilizer manufacturers, it is now reported, have arrived at a decision to go regularly into the business of compiling and giving to the general public information concerning current production, stocks, sales and the like. Here apparently we have another important branch of business that has been encouraged by the recent ruling of the Supreme Court on the question of the legality of such procedure to add substantially to the fund of common information concerning the state of business in this country. The fertilizer industry is so intimately connected with agriculture in some of its most important branches, and complete information concerning it is capable of throwing so much light upon conditions in strategic rural districts, that it may be taken for granted that the business community as a whole will be substantially benefited by the action now planned by the fertilizer manufacturers if it is done thoroughly, carefully and promptly. It may likewise safely be assumed that statistics of the sort fertilizer manufacturers are said to be planning to give regularly to the public are worth a great deal more to the business community than volumes of the sort of highly manipulated predigested 'series' of figures that now so often pass muster among the unthinking as the quintessence of all that is useful in the form of current business statistics. As time passes the abler, more industrious and more forward-looking business statisticians will without much doubt give more and more of their attention to the collection of new and pertinent information about current business and devote much less time and money to playing with data that can be had by touching an electric buzzer. The result will be highly to the advantage of business."

Flour Trade

An editorial in Modern Miller for August 8 says: "....Starting with Texas, the wheat crop in the western sections of the belt have suffered progressive damage--Texas, Kansas, Montana, western North Dakota, Alberta and districts in Saskatchewan, Now Manitoba has felt the effects of heat and rust and has suffered damage, the extent of which sudden development has not been measured at this time. The flour and grain trade have refused to accept these developments, so far as anticipating their requirements. Europe with a good crop has not felt a pinch of supplies, and refused to anticipate future necessities. But supplies in Europe are not heavy, and port stocks are small, with a very small amount afloat. In domestic trade, flour buyers stood still and let the market get away from them. They would pay 75c a barrel more to-day than they could have bought for ten days ago. Now they have a policy fixed for them of buying from hand to mouth, with small hope of the cheaper prices that they waited for. There may be some recessions, but the hope of $1.25 wheat is too remote to inspire much confidence in the most tenacious bear. Flour trade is causing millers uneasiness. They are waiting for activity and 'raring to go,' but buyers still wait and try to sort out price-cutters, who figure conversion costs at nothing flat. It is a most unusual harvest situation, but a change in conditions is due and buying will reach a more normal volume."

Freight Rate Increases

An editorial in Farm Implement News for August 6 says:"...One thing is sure: The present is an inopportune time to increase western freight rates. The burden will fall heavily upon the farmers, for the territory to be affected by the increase is the great agricultural section of the country, the section through which millions of carloads of farm products

are shipped annually. At present rates transportation cost eats up so large a part of the farmer's price that in the case of some products, potatoes for example, little or nothing is left in the way of profit. Added to this is the fact that the farmers of the section affected buy 40 per cent of the non-agricultural commodities, hence would pay that part of the advance in rates on such commodities."

Grain Marketing Company

In an editorial on the collapse of the Grain Marketing Company, The Country Gentleman for August 15 says:"....It may possibly have been conceived in sin and born in iniquity, as its enemies declared, or it may have contained the potentialities for a complete solution of all the farmers' grain-marketing problems, as its friends fondly believed. No one knows or ever will know. But this much is known--in the year it operated it proved what a powerful factor a concern of this magnitude might become under trained and skillful management. Whether it accomplished anything else of permanent value only time will reveal. A year is too short a time for an experiment of this sort....The Board of Trade operators, however, have no time to enjoy their part in the victory. They are confronted with the impossible task of curbing speculation to please the public without thereby impairing their individual revenues.....Evidently farmers showed wisdom in refusing to buy stock in the Grain Marketing Company. Not until things settle down more in the ranks of farm leaders, not until there is less froth and fuming, less thought of personal animosities and personal preferment, less selfishness and bitterness, will it be wholly safe for farmers to invest much of their savings in any business cooperatively organized".

Pie Bakers' Merger

Modern Miller for August 8 says: "Seven of the biggest pie bakers of the country have consolidated, the combination to be known as Pie Bakeries of America, Inc. New York bankers are financing and carrying out the consolidation. The company is to be capitalized with $10,000,000 preferred stock and 500,000 shares of no-par stock. Some of the biggest pie manufacturers in the country are merged in this organization, and the plants are located in Brooklyn, Newark, Long Island City, Chicago and Detroit. It is only a natural step in merging for pie manufacturers, following the example set by cracker manufacturers and bread bakers. It is apparent that the financing and the operation of the plants have been given careful and definite consideration. It is only another step in the merging process which has its inception with the cracker manufacturers. It is probable New York will be headquarters for the new consolidation, but Chicago has several of the largest plants in the combine and may be the logical purchasing point. It is apparent that this process of merging has not reached its full development.

Rubber in the Philippines

In an editorial on the recent report on rubber in the Philippines, the Journal of Commerce for August 12 says:"....If conditions favor the development of the rubber industry in the Philippines, this may have far-reaching effects on our relations with those islands. We are the world's greatest rubber consumers, and show every promise of continuing to hold this position. The flivver is a latent economic force that can not be neglected. We must have rubber, and plenty of it, at cheap prices. If we can not get it from our old sources of supply, we will develop new ones, or else find suitable substitutes. Neither of these solutions can help the rubber planters, in whose interests the original restrictions on production were placed."

Timber Waste Utilization

An editorial in Farm, Stock and Home for August 1 says: "At Cloquet, Minnesota, lumbering interests are saving a great deal of waste which before had been permitted in the lumbering industry. Much of the material which formerly went to the burner now is made into box lumber, toothpicks, clothespins and an insulating blanket for dwellings, and plans are under way to convert even the bark into an insulating building board. In his forest near Iron River, Michigan, Henry Ford is going even a step farther. Branches and tops, slashings formerly left on the ground to constitute fire hazard, are gathered, and, together with the waste from the sawmill, are converted into charcoal, wood alcohol and other chemicals Out of a ton of slashings, this factory makes 610 pounds of charcoal, 135 pounds of acetate of lime, 61 gallons of alcohol, 15 gallons of tar, light and heavy oils and creosote and 600 feet of fuel gas. The charcoal is sold for use in the ranges of dining cars, in the fireplaces of dwellings and for commercial uses. The pitch is used for electrical insulation and the acetate for the manufacture of artificial leather. About half of the products of this factory are used in the manufacture of Ford products, and the other half is sold."

Wheat Crop Problems

An editorial in The New York Times for August 12 says: "Estimates in August for the grain crops usually give a reasonably accurate idea of a season's home and foreign harvests. Monday's Government report directed interest anew to the somewhat remarkable situation which has arisen. In 1924 the United States raised the largest wheat crop in five years, nearly 100,000,000 bushels more than the year before, while the yield in the rest of the wheat-producing world decreased 441,000,000 bushels to the smallest total since 1920....This year the situation is curiously reversed. The whole world's crop will apparently be close to last year's yield, but the United States will raise less wheat by 193,000,000 bushels than in 1924, while Europe, so far as the figures are available, will produce something like 200,000,000 bushels more. Therefore the European consuming States, which imported in the season past something like 100,000,000 bushels more of our wheat than in the year preceding, will be in no such need this coming season. This is fortunate for them, since our grain-trade statisticians are contending that the United States could not spare any great amount for export, even if Europe needed it. The trade's calculation is that about 650,000,000 bushels of wheat per annum have been consumed in the United States itself during recent years, and Monday's Washington forecast of our own new crop was for a yield of 679,000,000. How will this reversal of position as compared with a year ago affect the business situation and the western trade revival? The answer is not so easy as it might once have been. Before the war a shortage in American wheat production in the face of an abundant foreign harvest was usually classed as an influence making for trade reaction; this for the double reason that our farmers would have less to sell, in a market where large foreign crops had kept prices down, and that our export trade, on which we then depended to meet our large accruing payments in Europe, would be heavily cut by lack of a large grain surplus. But we have learned in recent years that even the financial markets look on a diminishing or even vanishing 'export surplus' with equanimity. When the United States had become the 'creditor nation' the problem of balancing the international account was Europe's, not ours....The actual result either in the yield or money value must remain largely a matter of conjecture. But the effect on Europe of this year's reversal of harvest conditions is already beyond dispute. The additional $150,000,000 or so

which Europe had to pay for American grain in the season past added greatly to the difficulty of meeting other payments to the United States, of sustaining the exchange rate and of working toward restoration of gold payments. The harvest results of 1925 will simplify greatly that phase of the situation."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

August 13: Chicago hog prices closed at $13.90 for the top and $12.40 to $13.60 for the bulk. Medium and good beef steers $10.25 to $14.25; butcher cows and heifers $3.85 to $13.50; feeder steers $6 to $8.75; light and medium weight veal calves $11.50 to $14; fat lambs $13.75 to $15.40; feeding lambs $14 to $15.50; yearlings $9.50 to $12.75; fat ewes $4.50 to $8.25.

Potatoes lower in eastern cities and irregular in the Middle West. New Jersey sacked Irish Cobblers declined in the East to a range of $3 to $3.75 100 lbs and $2.85 to $3 f.o.b. Southeastern watermelons continued to decline. Tom Watsons, 24-30 lb. average, ranged $200 to $375 bulk per car in terminal markets. Thurmond Grays mostly $250 to $350 in distributing centers and $90 to $175 f.o.b. Macon. Cantaloupes firm. Best California Salmon Tints brought $2 to $3.25 per standard 45 in consuming centers; but weakened to 55 to 54¢ f.o.b. Turlock. Delaware and Maryland various varieties ranged $1 to $2 in eastern cities. Peaches steady to firm. Georgia and North Carolina Elbertas ranged $2.25 to $3.25 per crate and bushel basket in leading markets. New Jersey Elbertas $2.50 to $3 in New York City.

Closing prices on 92 score butter to-day: New York 42 3/4¢; Chicago 40 1/2¢; Philadelphia 43 1/2¢; Boston 43 1/2¢.

Grain prices quoted August 13: No.1 dark northern Minneapolis $1.63 to $1.82. No.2 red winter Chicago $1.72; St. Louis $1.76; Kansas City $1.78 1/2. No.2 hard winter Chicago $1.68 to $1.72; St. Louis $1.67; Kansas City $1.71 to $1.75. No.2 mixed corn Chicago $1.06; Kansas City $1.01; No.3 mixed corn Minneapolis $1 to $1.04; No.2 yellow corn Chicago $1.07; St. Louis $1.08; Kansas City $1.03 1/4. No.3 yellow corn Chicago $1.06; Minneapolis $1.08 1/2; No.2 white corn Chicago $1.06; St. Louis $1.06; Kansas City $1.00 1/2. No.3 white oats Chicago 41 1/2 to 42 3/4¢; Minneapolis 38 1/4¢; St. Louis 41 1/2¢; Kansas City 42 1/4¢.

Average price of middling spot cotton in 10 designated spot markets declined 38 points, closing at 23.31¢ per lb. New York October future contracts declined 48 points, closing at 23.24¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

ndustrials and Railroads

Average closing price	Aug.13,	Aug. 12,	Aug. 13, 1924
20 Industrials	138.60	137.48	101.60
20 R.R. stocks	101.23	100.83	91.23

(Wall St. Jour., Aug. 14.)

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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the United States Department of Agriculture for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Responsibility, approval or disapproval, for views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect accurately the news of importance.

Vol. XVIII, No. 39 Section 1 August 15, 1925.

NORTHWESTERN FARM SALES

An Associated Press dispatch from St. Paul, Minn., today says: "Frozen assets of more than one hundred northwestern banks, trust companies, farm loan organizations and insurance companies will be marketed through a corporation organized for the purpose. Howard Everett, formerly Democratic National Committeeman from Minnesota and a land colonizer, has announced the plan, formulated by the institutions holding the 'frozen' paper. Thousands of northwestern farms have been turned over to this marketing agency and they will be sold on an easy payment plan to the type of farmers who more than a decade ago settled the last of the homesteads in this territory."

FREIGHT RATE INCREASES

Referring to the request of western railroads for an 11 per cent increase in freight rates, an editorial in the Philadelphia Public Ledger today says: "All of these lines operate west of Chicago, between the Great Lakes and the Gulf and the Mississippi and the Pacific. Among them are some of the greatest and most important systems of the Nation. They are the 'granger roads' gridironing the wheat, corn and cotton belts and tapping the cattle country. They will be opposed by a large number of shippers, farm organizations, State Public Service Commissions and Chambers of Commerce organized to fight any and all increases. The farmer group, headed by the American Council of Agriculture, will advocate sweeping reductions. A factor in the fight will be the Hoch resolution passed by the last Congress, directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to readjust freight rates on farm products and materials used in agriculture. Forces opposing the increase will ignore the fact that rail transportation is more efficient now than ever before. Car shortages no longer hold up the movement of grain in the fall or of fertilizers, materials and seeds in the spring. Time for the movement of freight shipments has been cut in half. Business is no longer forced to maintain large stocks. Less capital is tied up in merchandise because of rail efficiency. Both sides will present strong cases. The roads will claim they cannot go on indefinitely carrying the load of debt piled up and piling up against them. Their utmost efforts toward operating cost savings have not offset the loss of the $1,500,000,000 in revenues taken from them by freight reductions prior to 1924. Since 1920 American railways have fallen about $1,000,000,000 short of the returns to which they are entitled. The Western lines say their credit cannot be maintained and that service must inevitably suffer. Farmers will contend that any increase is unthinkable and that a decrease must be granted. Their returning prosperity, they say, will be paralyzed unless rates are cut. Meanwhile the paid secretary, the professional agitator and political propagandist will busy themselves through the Northwest and across the valley fanning the embers of old anti-railroad sentiment. These hearings will focus attention on the national railroad problem and may hasten action on rail mergers. These are seen as the one possible solution that may satisfy both the crippled railways and the West. That plan, apparently approved by the Administration, would merge the 'granger roads' with the industrial lines east of the Mississippi. Consolidated with roads having but little farm freight, the 'granger' lines would form new units able to go along with present rates, and might even be able to stand the farm rate reductions the West and Northwest demand.""

Section 2

Farm Tenancy in America

An editorial in Wallace's Farmer for August 7 says: "Most farmers in England are tenants and every year there are articles in our farm papers holding up the English tenancy system for admiration. In fact, there are a lot of people in the United States who think because tenancy has worked so well in England that we in the United States should be perfectly satisfied with an ever increasing number of tenants. In our opinion tenancy is usually a bad thing under American conditions. In England it may be a good thing because the farm land there is held in the same family of landlords generation after generation and the same family of tenants works the same land generation after generation. In the United States, on the contrary, 90 per cent of our landlords are always ready to consider an offer to sell, and when they sell the new landlord is likely to want a new tenant the following year, or else go on the farm himself. In Denmark, Ireland, Germany and France they look on tenancy as a bad thing. In these countries they believe that the foundation of a stable agricultural civilization is communities built out of land owning farmers. In the United States we believe that, generally speaking, the same thing is true. Our ideal should be more farmers working their own land. To accomplish this purpose it may be desirable to place a heavier tax on land worked by the renters. Perhaps, also, it might be well to place a tax on land sales in order to discourage farm land speculation. It is very doubtful if we want to follow in the footsteps of England and become a nation of tenant farmers with the wealthy business men owning the land. England started this tenancy system on a wholesale scale because of the agricultural depression following the Napoleonic wars. It will be a serious thing in our opinion if the present agricultural depression should eventually cause tenancy to become as wide spread in the United States as it is in England."

Wheat Marketing in Canada

Sir Henry Rew, in a treatise on the economic resources of Canada, (H. M. Stationery Office, London) says: "By its rapid rise and immediate success the organization of cooperative wheat-marketing in Canada introduces a new factor in the economic development of the country, the implications of which are at present difficult to foresee. A close and complete combination of the producers of the Canadian wheat crop -- which is now the most important from the world supply point of view -- may have an effect on the course of wheat prices. At present the combination is not complete. It is claimed that the growers within the pool organization represent approximately half the acreage under wheat in 1924. If that be so it follows that about half the Canadian wheat crop is still passing into consumption through the normal commercial channels. The two systems of marketing -- the old and the new -- are therefore competing and, in the long run, the producer, by the process of trial and error, will choose that which proves to be the most advantageous to him.... To what, if any extent, the pooling system may eventually effect a more even seasonal distribution of supplies of Canadian wheat to the world's markets it is impossible to say. It may, and no doubt does, protect members of the pool from financial loss consequent on the autumn glut, by holding the wheat on behalf of the members collectively and adjusting the price on the year's results. Whether it may be found possible to go further and restrict or release supplies

for shipment as may be deemed advantageous to the producers in view of market conditions and prospects, remains to be seen. There was no indication of any material difference in the shipments from the 1924 crop as compared with those from the 1923 crop. For the four months ending November the proportion of the crop exported showed little variation in the two years. But the market conditions were so different, and in 1924 so exceptional, that no conclusion can be drawn from this fact. It suffices to say that the control by one selling agency, of so large a quantity of wheat, has a potential reaction on the world's wheat markets which, in readily conceivable circumstances, may be considerable."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

August 14: Chicago hog prices closed at $14.25 for the top and $12.60 to $13.80 for the bulk. Medium and good beef steers $7.50 to $14.25; butcher cows and heifers $3.85 to $13.50; feeder steers $6 to $8.75; light and medium weight veal calves $11.25 to $14; fat lambs $13.75 to $15.50; feeding lambs $14 to $15.50; yearlings $9.50 to $12.75 and fat ewes $4.50 to $8.25.

Potatoes declined 20¢-65¢ per 100 lbs. in leading markets and at shipping points. New Jersey sacked Irish Cobblers ranged $2.65-$3.35 per 100 pounds in Eastern cities; and $2.65-$2.85 f.o.b. Cantaloupes firm. Maryland and Delaware Salmon Tints and Green Meats were jobbing mostly at $1-$1.25 per standard 45. California Salmon Tints $2-$3.25 in consuming centers. Watermelons firm. Southeastern Tom Watsons and Thurmond Grays 22-30 pound average sold at a general range of $175-$400 bulk per car in terminal markets. North Carolina Elberta peaches firm at $2.25-$3.25 per crate and bushel basket in eastern markets. Delaware Elbertas $3-$3.25.

Closing prices on 92 score butter: New York 42 3/4; Chicago 40-1/2; Philadelphia 43 1/2; Boston 43 1/2.

Grain prices quoted August 14: No. 1 dark Northern Minneapolis $1.59-$1.78. No. 2 red winter Chicago $1.69; St. Louis $1.75-$1.77; Kansas City $1.74 1/2. No. 2 hard winter Chicago $1.64-$1.66 1/2; St. Louis $1.64; Kansas City $1.67-$1.74. No. 2 mixed corn Kansas City $1.01 1/2. No. 3 mixed corn Chicago $1.05 1/4; Minneapolis $1.01. No. 2 yellow corn Chicago $1.07; St. Louis $1.08; Kansas City $1.03. No. 3 yellow corn Chicago $1.05 1/2; Kansas City $1.09 1/4. No. 2 white corn Chicago $1.06; Minneapolis $1.01; St. Louis $1.06. No. 3 white oats Chicago 40 1/2 - 42 3/4 cents; Minneapolis 37 1/2 cents; St. Louis 41 1/4 cents; No. 2 white oats Kansas City 41 3/4 cents.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated spot markets advanced 21 points, closing at 23.52¢ per lb. New York October future contracts advanced 27 points, closing at 23.51. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

Industrials and Railroads

Average closing price	Aug. 14	Aug. 13	Aug. 14, 1924.
20 Industrials	139.51	138.60	102.86
20 R.R. stocks	101.88	101.23	91.38

(Wall Street Jour., Aug. 15.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XVIII, No. 40 Section 1 August 17, 1925.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS IN THE WEST

A Chicago dispatch to the press to-day says: "General business conditions in the West show little change, but the feeling of optimism regarding the future is growing. That this is not entirely a local condition was shown by the numerous statements made here the past week by merchants from all over the country who were attending the interstate convention. With a high price for wheat and prospects for a large crop of corn for which farmers can secure 70 cents per bushel at the loading stations at the present time, and high prices for live stock there is little on which to base a belief of a business recession."

"Midsummer business in the Northwestern district, according to the report of the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis 'is running strong as compared with a year ago. .... It is noteworthy that the gains shown in the total physical volume of business in July, as compared with a year ago and with June, have occurred in the face of declines in the marketing of grain, live stock and forest products. This means that there has been a larger movement of ore, coal, manufactured products such as flour and of miscellaneous freight and less-than-car-load lots of commodities entering into general consumption. An increased movement of live stock for feeding purposes is a favorable development.'" (N. Y. Times, Aug. 16.)

HUNGARIAN GRAIN

The New York Times for August 16 stated that the Budapest newspaper Ujsag reports in a recent issue that the Hungarian farmers are doing their utmost to get Hungarian export grain on the international market in advance of American products. The central agrarian organization is urging the Government to complete the negotiations for commercial treaties with the neighboring States, so that a firm basis may be found for Hungarian grain export. The Hungarian farmers are of opinion that the Government must cease from overprotecting the industries by means of high import duties to the detriment of all other interests. Austria and Czechoslovakia, the Ujsag asserts, are ready to purchase Hungarian flour and grain, provided that the Hungarian Government will facilitate the import of the industrial output of those countries to Hungary. The paper is of the opinion that consideration for the young and, as yet, not fully established Hungarian industries must give way to the fundamental interests of Hungary, which, after all, continue to be very largely agricultural.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN SOVIET REPUBLIC

An Associated Press dispatch from Moscow to-day says: "By a decree just issued the collection of political and economic information which may be considered as State secrets and the imparting of it to foreign States or to counter-revolutionary organizations, may be punished by three years imprisonment, or even by death, should such communication result in serious damage to State interests. The decree primarily is directed at attempts to impede the Government's concessions policy by creating a false impression abroad concerning real economic conditions in the Soviet Republic."

Section 2

Banker-Farmer Cooperation

An editorial in The Banker-Farmer for August, 1925, says: "The plans for the Nebraska agricultural short course for bankers started in January. At that time the agricultural committee of the Nebraska Bankers Association held a conference with the college officials and representatives of the Agricultural Commission of the American Bankers Association in the office of the chairman, Dan F. Stephens. Once the plan was launched, the college in conference with Mr. Stephens began preparations for the program, and the president and the secretary of the State association cooperated in a vigorous advertising campaign. ..... Every phase of this wonderful affair is featured in this issue of the Banker-Farmer. It tells how it is possible to overcome apathy and get real cooperation from bankers in supporting a State-wide Banker-Farmer program. The bankers who attended the short course were highly enthusiastic about it, and formulated a plan for follow-up work which is unique, and which promises to meet with huge success."

Farm Prices

An editorial in Pennsylvania Farmer for August 15 says: "If those who design roller coasters and scenic railways at amusement places are in need of new suggestions for thrillers they should study the graphs made to represent the ups and down of the purchasing power of the farmer's dollar during the last few years. The ups and downs before the War and during the first years of the War were hardly great enough to make it interesting. It moved along in a gently undulating manner, now slightly below then slightly above 100. Then about the end of 1916 there was a violent rise, up and up for two years until it touched the peak at 132 at the close of 1919. Then began the shoot downwards, one of those precipitous descents which fairly take away your breath, down, down far below the level of starting to a point registering 75 in 1921-22. From this the lowest depths the upward movement began and this has continued steadily for three years and we have now reached a point above that from which we started. At the beginning of this year the line touches 110, but owing to the unnatural prices of wheat and corn early in the year and the natural lowering of those prices during the last six months the general price level has receded a little. But it is encouraging to note that conditions indicate a continuance of the state of parity with other lines of business."

Federal Reserve and Farmers

The Wall Street Journal for August 13 says: "In the past five years a determined effort has been made to misrepresent the Federal Reserve system to the agricultural community. Those who have been behind this propaganda, in Congress and out, have even gone so far as to tell the farmers that all of their troubles from the deflation in 1920 were due to the Federal Reserve policy. Some recent figures emanating from Washington should prove interesting reading to all who wish to know the relation between agricultural and our banking system. In March and April of this year Federal Reserve banks purchased $247,000,000 of bankers' acceptances. The Reserve Board at Washington has made an analysis of the acceptances purchased in these two months and has given out the result. Over $100,000,000 or 41 per cent of the total, was for the purpose of marketing cotton and grain. About 10 per cent more was to finance the storage of other farm products. Thus at least half of the total acceptances purchased in these two months went for the marketing and for the storage of grain, cotton and other products of the farm. This analysis shows $59,000,000 to finance domestic transactions. Included in these transactions is a large volume of staple crops in ele-

vators and warehouses for export. If the farmer will give the figures careful thought they will show him something which he perhaps never before realized. When a farmer hauls a bale of cotton into town and sells it he can get the cash at once. Possibly he may wish to join a cooperative association that will store his cotton and market it during the year. If so, he can get a partial advance as soon as the cotton is delivered and at the end of the year share in the average price of whole marketing. No small amount of money is necessary for this. Two-thirds of the cotton crop went abroad last year and total value of that portion was $1,060,000,000. No combination of exporters could possess anything like that sum. Yet the cotton producer must have cash on delivery, instead of waiting until it is paid for in Liverpool, perhaps months after he sells it. This is true of wheat and flour, which in the export trade last year alone amounted to $166,000,000 to say nothing about what went into domestic consumption. The market movement of all farm products, running into billions of dollars, depends upon cash transactions. Farm leaders have complained that the farmers are compelled to dump their products. They have been advocating orderly marketing, which presumably means distribution of staple products over the season. The large volume of acceptances drawn in the two months of March and April, amounting to considerably more than half of the total transactions, affords undeniable proof that the Federal Reserve system not only stands ready to help the farmer but is helping him in the storage and in the marketing of his products to the limit of his need, and with an efficiency no other agency could approach."

Formosan Agriculture

"Efforts by the Japanese Government to promote agriculture on the Island of Formosa, ceded to that country in 1805, are explained by Dr. Kintaro Oshima, director of the Government Research Institute. He says that the success of experiments in the use of new variety of grain, domestic animals and instruments led to the formation in 1921 of the Central Research Institute, under which a number of independent organizations were united. The Department of Agriculture, of which Dr. Oshima is Director, is situated at Taihoku, the seat of the Government General of Formosa, The department is divided into sections specializing in agronomy, agricultural chemistry, the sugar industry, plant pathology, economic zoology and animal husbandry. Three sub-stations are conducted for special crops, while the department also includes two stock farms and one sugar agricultural farm. The Shirin Horticultural Experiment Station deals with fruits, fruit trees and citrus plants, while tea plants are cultivated at the Heilin Tea Experiment Station. At the Koshun stock farm in Takai Province, the improvement of draft cattle, horses and sheep is dealt with, while at the Taiho stock farm in Hainan Province improvement of breeds of water buffalos alone is studied. On the Kagi stock farm in Hainan Province the work is devoted solely to hogs." (N. Y. Times, August 13.)

Production Adjustment

An editorial in Wallace's Farmer for August 7 says: "A good many folks are now admitting that it isn't a crime for the farmer to attempt to raise what he thinks will meet the world's needs. 'Trade Winds,' organ of the Union Trust Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, says re-recently, in the course of an article on cooperation: 'The public is a little inclined to think that the consumer has a right to as low a price on farm products as can be forced by any given means. There is no more

reason why the farmer should be forced to produce at a loss than the manufacturer. He has a right to a fair profit just as much as the business man. Where the manufacturer fails to make money, he reduces production, but if a farmer reduces his acreage, the whole Nation rises up to complain.' Public sentiment is swinging around to that point of view. ....."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

For the week ended August 14: Chicago hog prices ranged from 5 to 35¢ higher than a week ago, closing at $14.25 for the top and $12.60 to $13.80 for the bulk. Medium and good beef steers steady to 50¢ higher at $7.50 to $14.25; feeder steers steady to 25¢ higher at $6 to $8.75; light and medium weight veal calves $1 to $1.25 higher at $11.25 to $14; fat lambs steady to 25¢ lower at $13.75 to $15.50; feeding lambs steady at $14 to $15.50; yearlings 25¢ lower at $9.50 to $12.75.

Potatoes declined 20¢-65¢ per 100 lbs. Cantaloupes firm. Maryland and Delaware Salmon Tints and Green Meats were jobbing mostly at $1-$1.25 per standard 45. California Salmon Tints $2-$3.25 in consuming centers. Watermelons firm. Southeastern Tom Watsons and Thurmond Grays 22-30 pound average sold at a general range of $175-$400 bulk per car in terminal markets. Missouri 25-30 pound stock $225-$300 in Chicago. North Carolina Elberta peaches firm at $2.25-$3.25 per crate and bushel basket in Eastern markets. Delaware Elbertas $3-$3.25. Illinois stock $3-$3.25 per bushel basket in Chicago.

Butter markets nervous and unsettled during the week. Production appears to be declining slowly, although conditions in producing sections continue fairly favorable. Foreign markets firm. Closing wholesale prices on 92 score butter today: New York 42 3/4, Boston 43 1/2. Cheese markets somewhat slow following advances of previous week.

Grain market irregular. Wheat futures about 4 - 6 cents lower than week ago on weaker foreign markets with claims of offerings from Russia. Corn futures practically on same level as week ago but cash corn slightly easier. Oats down about 1 - 2 cents.

Hay market firm on light receipts interior markets. Best demand for top grade hay. Timothy and prairie firm. Alfalfa practically steady.

Milfeed markets steady. Offerings of wheatfeeds and cornfeeds plentiful. Oil meals rather scarce but new crop offerings are increasing. Interior demand light except in Southwest.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated spot markets declined 56 points during the week, closing at 23.52¢ per lb. New York October future contracts declined 53 points, closing at 23.51¢.

Industrials and Railroads

Average closing price	Aug. 15	Aug. 14	Aug. 15, 1924
20 Industrials	140.20	139.51	104.01
20 R. R. stocks	101.29	101.88	91.91

(Wall St. Jour., Aug. 17.)